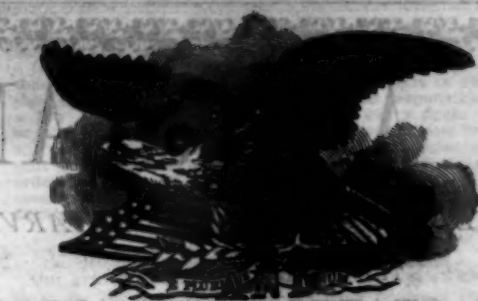


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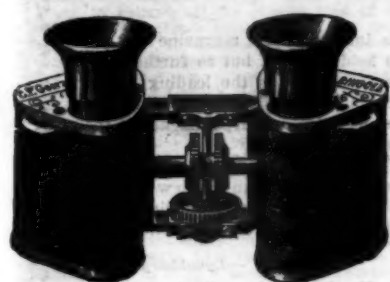
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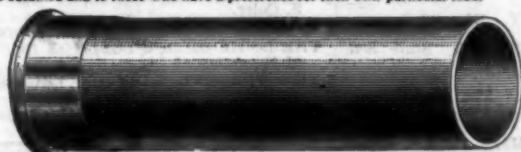
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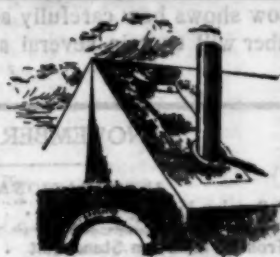
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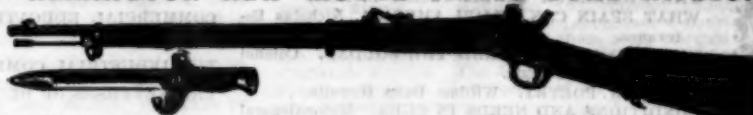
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AMERICA AND ENGLAND IN THE EAST. The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bt., M.P.
THE RESTLESS ENERGY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Ian MacLaren.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,

15 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

According to the New York "World," General Funston, speaking of the Catholic clergy in the Philippines, says: "The Dominican friars there are a queer lot. The secular priests are all that can be desired. They are men of education, honesty and refinement, and are ready to accept the situation from a philosophical standpoint. They obey the orders of the Archbishop without a murmur. But the Dominican friars are not responsible to the Archbishop, and take no orders from him. They do as they please. For the secular priest I have the highest regard and admiration. I am sorry I cannot say as much for the Dominican friars."

Archbishop Chapelle, Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, "made a formal reply to General Funston, in which he quotes Protestants as testifying to the excellent moral effect of the monks' teaching upon the natives. The Rev. Dr. Abbel, a Scotch missionary, is cited as saying that a "wonderful improvement in the natives' social condition has been the result of this teaching." Archbishop Chapelle says the large estates of the orders have been a good, not an evil in the Philippines, and he quotes a former British Consul, who was a Protestant, and who said that "it was by means of these estates that the friars introduced agriculture and settled habits of life among tribes originally nomadic." The Archbishop declares that he will soon start for the Philippines to investigate all the charges made against the religious orders. Meanwhile he asks the public not to believe all the stories told of the friars.

General Funston's opinions are not merely those of a military man. In a sense they coincide with the views of M. M. Shoemaker, the traveler and author, and the Archbishop's decision to see for himself and report on the situation may do much toward giving the American people another view of the friars in the Far East than that which Mr. Shoemaker sets forth in his book, "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," just issued from the press of G. B. Putnam's Sons, New York. The book bears a dedication "to my nephew, Lieut. Israel Putnam, U. S. A., who received his baptism of fire at San Juan del Monte, Manila, on his twenty-first birthday," and who, the uncle modestly fails to record, is a descendant of "Old Put," of Revolutionary fame. Chapter 18 of this well-printed and well illustrated volume is entitled "The Friars," and in it is a severe arraignment of the orders. At page 156 the author says:

"Many of these friars have now fled from the islands, and live in Hong Kong and other cities, but in view of what is known of their horrid lives and terrible practices one forgives the destruction of their churches. The edifices have been desecrated by their presence far more than by the blows of the destroyers, and all the rains of heavens will not wash them pure again. The orders most detested by the people are the Dominicans, Augustines, Franciscans and Recolets. The Jesuits should not be included, as they are not of that stamp and a genuine sentiment in their favor exists. It will be stated in favor of these orders that whatever education or advancement these people possess is due to these instructors; but that all the good they have ever done is wiped out by their act of robbery, oppression and degradation is amply proved by the intense hatred of all the people for them—a hatred so bitter that it has extended to the destruction of the churches where their families have worshipped for centuries, to the very dead in their graves."

On the next page Mr. Shoemaker says that he was told by the general manager in the East of the greatest steamships lines to the East that about the time the Americans captured Manila, the sick in her hospitals were informed by the friars that there was no medicine nor money with which to buy it, yet at that very time these friars sent \$27,000,000 (Mexican) to Shanghai.

The author attempts to show the attitude of the friars toward the Americans by relating this incident, which, he says, came under his personal observation: "Chaplain Pierce, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, was requested by a delegation of Filipinos to perform certain services, such as the burial of the dead, etc., for them. They were all poor people, and the priests of their church had refused to bury the dead unless paid for the service, and also to allow a grave unless paid for it. The dead were buried, and that service led to a request by many for religious instruction. A schoolhouse was obtained and a service was held, the service book of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew being used. Promptly the priests began to oppose the measure, and the schoolmaster was ordered to refuse the use of the building. The following Sunday, however, another service was held by the American chaplain, whereupon an application was made to Aguinaldo to forbid it. But to his credit be it said, he replied that 'the patriots have decreed the separation at once and forever of Church and State, and so long as he held command, or could influence matters, this order should be maintained.' The Archbishop was then appealed to, and ordered the schoolmaster, upon pain of dismissal, to close his house, ordered his simple furniture removed, and the books of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew to be burned. But the service was held, no burning or closing was done and our flag floats over the schoolhouse. Chaplain Pierce raised a fund to purchase a burial ground, but he was, this author declares, forced to purchase the property through a middleman, a native, the priests having forbidden the sale of all lands to the Americans."

We are inclined to believe that in explaining the attitude of the friars toward the Americans the author has taken too little note of the natural feeling of animosity which victory over Spain would create even in the peaceful breast of a priest who throughout his entire life had been Spanish in education, language, traditions and surroundings. The Castilian is famous for his pride, and much of it no doubt would enter into the moral make-up of the priest subjected to Spanish environment.

The manner in which the Archbishop of Manila denounced us is not forgotten, yet Admiral Dewey tells us that he afterwards became very friendly with him. It has not been unusual to find that in times of war the hottest partisans are the clergy and the women. We have no doubt that there will be a very different condition of things in the Philippines if our American priests should ever get control.

A report received by the Navy Department from Capt. Leary, Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, in the Ladrones, would indicate that even his large supply of diplomacy and geniality failed to prevent an open rupture with the friars. Capt. Leary, we are told, soon found that his authority was being subverted and every measure of reform opposed by the hostile influence of the friars. They seemed to have formed the idea that any change in the existing order would lose them their hold on the natives. When the urbane Captain found that his admonitions, couched in his choicest Spanish, had no effect upon the friars, he was compelled to notify all but one that the sooner they left the better it would be for them and the island. Newspapers from Manila say that the trouble in Guam which inspired Capt. Leary to ask for another battalion of marines was caused by the friars, whom he is said to have found responsible for much of the immorality prevailing there.

Archbishop Chapelle is quoted as denouncing the exclusion of the friars from Guam.

General Joseph Wheeler, in a letter, explains that much of the misapprehension as to the friars is due to the fact that the entire fraternity is held responsible for a few black sheep that are found in every flock. He says the insurgents' hatred for the priests is due to the spirit of communism among the rebels, who bitterly resent the possession of so much property by the religious orders. This spirit finds expression in one of Aguinaldo's most earnest demands, viz., that church property be confiscated.

"LET US CELEBRATE OURSELVES."

Our graver historians will do well to ponder on the remark by Rossiter Johnson in his book for boys on the "Hero of Manila," that "if one wishes to muse on the historic achievements of sea power, it is not necessary to visit Copenhagen, or the Nile, or sit on the shore of Trafalgar Bay; the Mississippi and Manila Bay will answer quite as well. The United States Navy has often been criticised at home and sneered at abroad, but it is notable that in every war in which it has engaged it has surpassed all expectations."

The victory of Manila Bay is already going through a campaign of depreciation from which it may emerge shorn of much of its glory. Talking with a Frenchman not long ago who sneered at Dewey's triumph as the inevitable result of superior forces, we asked him why he took that view of the Manila battle.

"It was nothing compared with Trafalgar Bay or Copenhagen," was his answer. To the response that it was a great deal compared with the greatest French naval victory, he shrugged his shoulders. This experience is typical of every unfavorable comparison aimed at Dewey's victory. The triumphs of Nelson or Drake are employed to throw a shadow over this greatest naval victory of modern times. While Dewey's masterstroke may on its merits defy disparaging contrast with England's sea achievements, it is beyond all detracting when placed alongside the naval successes of other nations. We told in our columns recently of the efforts to bring into the French navy the annual celebration of an anniversary that would stir the service by recalling French glory won upon the sea. The victory which the French were asked thus to commemorate was that of Foo Chou, China, decades ago, when, judging from the pitiful weakness of her navy now, China's warships could have been nothing better than junks.

What sea victory can the Germans find in their history to overshadow the glory won at Manila? To what can Austria point, or Russia or Italy? In no war has the American Navy lost in prestige. It twice encountered the ships of the 'mistress of the seas,' and each time acquitted itself with honor. When pitted against one of the weaker nations, whose ignorance of naval warfare had contributed to England's glory, the American sailor achieved more marvelous results than had been accomplished even by a Nelson. Two great fleets were swiftly sunk with the loss of only one man, a record in marine warfare, it is safe to say, that will not be surpassed for years to come. Measured by her joint achievements in the development and practical use of ironclads, the United States stands easily first in modern naval warfare. England's claims to naval supremacy are based upon her promise, not upon her performance. Not since the naval battles of the early years of this century has she made any such test of her ability in a contest by sea as we had at Manila and Santiago, and never has she accomplished equal results with so small a loss. Americans should be the last to take anything away from the deed of honor and glory that is due the Navy for its achievements at Manila and Santiago, which if they can make no other impression on a narrow patriotism, show at least, as Mr. Johnson aptly says, that "a people who have produced John Paul Jones, Hull, Porter, Stewart, Bainbridge, Perry, Decatur, Farragut, Worden and Winslow, has not yet lost the power of producing worthy successors to those naval heroes."

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

In the annual report of Adjutant General H. S. Corbin, the total strength of the Army is placed at 64,586 Regulars and 34,574 Volunteers, a total of 99,160 men. We observe, however, that the table of distribution of these men on the succeeding page accounts for only 90,158, a discrepancy of two. The distribution of our forces is thus given by the report: In the United States: Officers, 1,688; men, 32,541; Porto Rico, 108 and 3,255; Cuba, 391 and 10,796; Philippines, 971 and 31,344; en route to Philippines, 546 and 16,553; Alaska, 15 and 484; Hawaii, 13 and 463. The expectation of the report is that by Dec. 1 next all the infantry reinforcements will have sailed for the Philippine Islands, and that they will give a total strength of 2,117 officers and 63,008 enlisted men, an aggregate of 65,125.

The report urges the repeal of Section 15 of the Act of March 2, 1899, for increasing the efficiency of the Army, on the ground that "the promotions which have already occurred since the passage of this act have scattered the officers to all points of the globe occupied by our Army, and to attempt to decide to what positions these officers should be restored on July 1, 1901, would result in endless confusion."

The officers on the active list who have died since Oct. 1, 1898, are given as 39, divided as follows: Infantry, 18; Staff, 9; Artillery, 8; Cavalry 4. The large proportion the Staff bears in the list will be observed. In the same 32 officers on the retired list have passed away. In the table of losses in the Regular Army from May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, we find that officers killed in action numbered 24; died from disease 51, wounds 7, accident 1, drowning 2, suicide 1; officers dismissed 1; resigned or discharged 15; retired, 91. Among the enlisted men the losses were thus divided: Killed in action 270; died from wounds 114, disease 15,424, accident 72, drowning 48, suicide 32, murder 26; men retired 133; deserted 3,086; expiration of service 8,887. The men discharged were 2,102 by disability, 924 by sentence of general court-martial and 33,512 by order.

The usual maximum per company of the organized State militia did not exceed 60, and many were not maintained at that number. Of the number actually borne upon company rolls a portion declined to volunteer, upon reasonable grounds. About 25 per cent. were rejected on physical examination prior to muster and an additional number were rejected on physical re-examination after muster, a systematic inquiry having been made with a view to the elimination of all men unfitted for military service; so that about 30 of the original company is a fair estimate of the number of men previously trained, armed, and equipped in each company finally received into the United States service.

There is a refreshing bluntness in the opinion of the report that the organizations presented by the various States for muster into the service of the United States: "A heterogeneous army, unsatisfactory not only from a military and economical view, but because of dissatisfaction created on account of officers performing precisely similar duties under different rank and emoluments. These were the very trying and delicate conditions that confronted mustering and medical officers. That they proved equal to this duty is fully attested by the results accomplished."

General Corbin says that experience in the Spanish war demonstrated that the "furlough," intended to mark the appreciation by the Government of the arduous service rendered and hardships endured by the troops, was productive of many evils and few benefits; the amount of pay received during furlough being insufficient to support the beneficiary; the maintenance of proper discipline was not possible; the men, equipped with light summer clothing, did not wish to draw in addition thereto suitable clothing, their muster out being so near at hand; the sudden change of climate produced much sickness; uncertainty of position prevented men from obtaining situations. The giving of the furlough also greatly increased the amount of clerical labor incident to completion of records and returns, and in the matter of commutation of subsistence alone produced complications difficult of speedy solution.

"This undesirable condition was ended," he points out, "by the act of Jan. 12, 1899, which granted one month's and two months' extra pay to officers and men, conditioned upon faithful service within or without the limits of the United States. The records required by the regulations were found either to have been indifferently kept or not posted at all in many Volunteer organizations. The addresses of many absentees were unknown, and for a large number of these no descriptive lists had been prepared. Hospital trains from cities of various States were run to different camps and carried to State hospitals sick and convalescent soldiers unaccompanied by any descriptive list, which should show amount of pay received and clothing drawn, etc., upon which a statement of their accounts could be based by Paymasters."

The Adjutant General's observations proved that it required four and one-half days longer to muster out a regiment at a State rendezvous than it did at a United States camp, exclusive of the furlough period, during which time, however, work was continued on the records of the organizations. The records of the organizations mustered out show that the work has been done in a less satisfactory manner at State rendezvous than at the United States camps, where there was every facility for the work and every convenience for the comfort of both officers and men with a minimum expense to the Government.

The patriotism of the Regulars and Volunteers who enlisted only for the war with Spain, shown by their willingly and actively serving after the expiration of their terms of service is the subject of a recommendation by General Corbin that each officer of the several Volunteer organizations and each enlisted man who continued in service in the Philippine Islands after the 2d of March, 1899, until honorably discharged, be awarded a suitably inscribed medal.

The losses in the Volunteers from May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, are given as 1,736 officers and 24,341 men. Of these officers 1,579 were discharged or resigned, 17 were killed in action, three died of wounds and 114 of disease. Of these men 12,683 were discharged, 188 were killed in battle and 3,820 died of disease.

Of the Volunteer colored troops General Corbin says: "The Captains and Lieutenants were selected with much care from among the non-commissioned officers of the colored regiments of the Regular Army, those having distinguished themselves in battle in the Santiago campaign being given preference. After this class had been given recognition, men having had service in the Spanish-American war were considered, and an equal number from each organization of colored Volunteers serving in the Spanish-American war was selected. It is believed that the best equipped men of our colored citizens have been commissioned in these regiments, many of them having given evidence of fitness by long service in the Regular Army and excellent conduct in battle."

Coming to the officers of the new Volunteer regiments, the report says that the Colonels of all the Volunteer regiments called into service are officers of the Regular Army, and were selected on their efficiency records and upon recommendation of their superior officers for having shown skill and bravery in battle and demonstrated special fitness for command and efficient administration. The same is true of the Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, although a number of these were selected from the Volunteers, as shown by their records to have had creditable service. The Captains and Lieutenants were also appointed on their record of service in the Regular and Volunteer armies.

These appointments were as nearly as possible equitably distributed among the several States and Territories of the Union in proportion to the population. The reports and inspections of these regiments since their organization show them to be efficient and possessed of excellent material, both in officers and enlisted men; in truth, it is not too much to say that better Volunteer regiments have never been organized. Vacancies occurring in these regiments are being filled by promotion of the enlisted men of the same, upon the recommendation of the Colonels. Classes of enlisted men promising aptitude and qualities of good officers have been formed in each regiment for the instruction that will best fit them for the discharge of higher duties.

This policy gives satisfaction both to officers and men, and no better encouragement can be given for soldierly conduct than this hope of reward held out to meritorious enlisted men.

Appointments were made as follows: From the Regular Army: Officers, 136; enlisted men, 91. From the Volunteers having service in the Spanish-American war: Officers, 785; enlisted men, 198.

The Adjutant General says it is "of the utmost importance that recruits for regiments on foreign service should have the benefit of military training and have some idea of military discipline instilled into them at some depot or post in the United States where officers and specially fitted non-commissioned officers can devote more of their time and personal attention to the training of the men than can be done at foreign stations, owing to the scarcity of officers and the onerous duties devolving upon troops abroad." Akin to that subject is the declaration that there is a "necessity for fully equipped camp grounds, one each for the North, South, East and West, is very great. These should be large and fitted with all the appliances known to modern civilization, and kept in constant repair, ready for occupancy at any time. The experience of the last two years makes this necessity apparent, and should receive the favorable consideration of those charged with the care and instruction of our military forces. Special appropriation to this end should be made at an early day."

The number of men enlisted and re-enlisted in the Regular Army between April 21, 1898, the opening of the war with Spain, and October 26, 1898, is placed at 38,000. Allowing for casualties from other causes, upward

of 30,000 men of the Regular Army could have claimed their discharge at the cessation of hostilities. This brings the report to the discussion of questions of recruiting, and we are told that "among other measures for securing the enlistment of specially desirable men, recruiting stations were established at all camps for the muster out of Volunteers, and up to Aug. 31, 1899, 10,770 former Volunteers had been enlisted or re-enlisted in the Regular Army. The number of general recruiting stations in cities was increased during the year to 64, with 70 or more branch stations (not counting places canvassed by volunteer recruiting officers under the direction of general recruiting officers). The total number of enlistments and re-enlistments in the Regular Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, was 62,175, is classified as follows: For the general service, 53,123; for the special recruiting service, 8,516; for staff departments, 536; a total of 62,175."

Of the 62,175 accepted applicants, 53,024 were native born and 9,151 of foreign birth; 56,154 were white, 6,001 colored, and 20 Indians. The enlistments numbered 43,780 and the re-enlistments 18,395. Excluding re-enlistments, the percentage of native born among the original enlistments was 88. The reports show that the recruiting officers making the 61,639 enlistments embraced in the first two items of foregoing list rejected 147,669 applicants—between 70 and 71 per cent. of the number seeking enlistment—as lacking in either legal, mental, moral, or physical qualifications; 3,177 of these were rejected as aliens, and 5,174 for illiteracy.

We are glad that General Corbin finds space to emphasize the fact that "the recruitment of the Regular Army was a creditable piece of work, both in the time of its accomplishment and the character of men obtained. This remark also applies to the recruitment of the Volunteers. The work was largely done by officers of the Regular Army away from their regiments by reason of wounds and disability incident to exposure in the line of duty, many of whom were hardly able for any duty whatever, but volunteered for this work to enable the Department to meet the emergency. It is proper to acknowledge the efficiency and industry with which this work was accomplished."

The report devotes some space to "international courtesies," and says that "the first expedition of troops to the distant field of operations in the Philippines sent forward through the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal gave occasion for a demonstration of kindly feelings by the British Government that will long live in the memories of both participants in the spontaneous exchange of international courtesies."

As to military reservations, General Corbin urgently recommends that "Congress be asked to provide, by legislative action, for securing the reservation of such public lands as the War Department may indicate as necessary and desirable for military purposes."

The further recommendation is made that the West Point detachment be discontinued as enlisted men and a like number be employed by the Quartermaster's Department to perform the labor now done by this detachment, calling attention to the fact that "under probable future conditions the number of cadets authorized at the Military Academy will not supply a sufficiently large graduating class each year to fill the vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant," and it is recommended that the number of cadets at large, to be appointed by the President, be increased to ten annually, the number formerly authorized, and that, in addition, two cadets at large from each State be provided for by law.

The canteen question is discussed in these remarks on post exchanges: "The work of these exchanges so far as the Regular regiments are concerned has been fulfilled in a satisfactory manner. Some considerable criticism has grown out of the operations of certain regimental exchanges in the Volunteer regiments due to a variety of causes, mainly in a disregard of the regulations governing their establishment and maintenance. It is very probable that a great majority of the exchanges in the Volunteer regiments from the several States were limited to the canteen feature and to the sale of beer, which is directly contrary to the principle of the exchange system. The mustering out of these regiments, together with the recent act of Congress which prohibits the employment in the canteen section of the exchange of any officer or enlisted man, as well as the prohibition of the sale of beer on any military premises by persons not connected with the Army, has relieved the War Department from an embarrassing situation and at the same time has placed the post exchange on a more satisfactory basis."

The aggregate receipts of the post exchanges therefore during the past two years have been \$3,420,149.81, and the dividends \$530,471.67. The net value of these exchanges, that is, the balance of their combined assets over their liabilities, was on June 30, 1899, \$253,792.26.

General Corbin invites attention to the remarks in his last report on the pay of non-commissioned officers. The report repeats what we have always claimed, that what is more especially needed are men who will develop into first-class non-commissioned officers, and who are willing to remain as such. In order to secure this desirable class and keep it the positions must carry with them emoluments and privileges to which such men will aspire, and the corollary of this proposition is, General Corbin says, that the conditions of our service demand more pay.

The report recommends that the law of Feb. 18, 1885, be amended so as to allow the retirement of enlisted men, on their applications, after twenty-five years of faithful service.

As a better class of men are now entering the ranks than formerly, cases calling for the action of general courts-martial are comparatively rare, in the opinion of General Corbin, and the great majority of those which do occur, while beyond the jurisdiction of the inferior courts, are not of the graver kind, or such as require the expulsion of the offenders from the service. General Corbin finds that there is an almost general agreement among officers of large experience that the sphere of garrison and regimental courts should be so extended as to give them jurisdiction of the class of cases not capital, and to confer on them power to award sentences of confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of pay for not more than four months; also to empower commanders of separate battalions to institute courts of like jurisdiction. The effect of the proposed legislation could not fail to be beneficial. General courts-martial would be instituted on rare occasions only; all except the gravest offenses would be promptly disposed of with a minimum of expense, delay, and the discipline of the Army be confirmed.

Coming to his own office, the Adjutant General says that no change has occurred in the legal organization of the regular clerical force of this office, but the large volume of business has made necessary a continuance of the temporary force first authorized by Congress in May, 1898. The temporary force has largely consisted of people without previous knowledge or experience in handling military papers, thus charging chiefs of divisions and their principal assistants with the task of training and instruction. The death last winter of Mr. David E. Holmes, then chief of the division of mail and record, and of Mr. Benjamin Engel, two of the oldest and most valuable clerks, was a loss greatly felt. Praise is

especially given to all the chiefs of divisions for valuable assistance afforded by their efforts and judicious handling of the personnel and business of their respective divisions. Older clerks have denied themselves even a short period of rest, and have remained at their desks, for the past eighteen months, regardless of hours, eager to lend all the assistance possible to the success of the work in hand.

An amendment is suggested to the law governing leave of absence that will permit of an accumulation of leaves of absence from year to year, available to meritorious clerks, who, under the stress of office work, forego the leave to which they are entitled; and thus provide an opportunity for these clerks to obtain leave of which they are deserving, for recreation or recuperation, without loss of pay.

To the officers on duty in his office, Col. Thomas Ward, Lieut. Col. William H. Carter, Maj. H. O. S. Heistand, John A. Johnston, and William A. Simpson, and to R. P. Thian, the chief clerk, and W. S. Coursey, private secretary, General Corbin extends acknowledgments of faithful service.

"The condition of the artillery service, especially of the seacoast, is not altogether satisfactory," says the report. General Corbin believes that the time has arrived when the artillery branch of the service should be reorganized and the field artillery separated from that engaged in the coast defence. The consensus of opinion of artillery officers is that the regimental organization does not fulfil the requirements of the service. It is recommended that the regimental organization of the artillery be abolished and that a corps of field artillery and of seacoast artillery be provided for, separate and distinct from each other. The question of centralizing the defences of harbors at one post and furnishing small details for the detached posts in time of peace is believed to be in the direction of economical administration. The corps of field artillery, which would include mountain and siege guns, would be as efficient, the report says, if not more so than now, when attached to regiments with which they seldom serve.

No one at all acquainted with the work done will begrudge the General the compliment he pays his Department in this, one of the closing paragraphs of the report: "The Regular Army is now practically at a maximum, as are also the Volunteer regiments. The work incident to all these changes, involving the enlistment of 238,500 Volunteers; the increase of the Regular Army from 26,000 to 62,000; its subsequent reduction, and then again its increase to 65,000, necessitating numerous orders and instructions bearing on the same, to say nothing of the complete military record of every officer and man of this large force, threw upon this office work the magnitude of which cannot be understood until undertaken. That this work has been done with accuracy and intelligence is now history. All credit is due to the assistants and the clerical force of the office."

The last recommendation of the report touches the worthy chaplains, of whom it says: "The law for the organization of Volunteer regiments failed to make provision for chaplains. It was doubtless an oversight on the part of Congress. It is recommended that chaplains be provided for by law as soon as possible, as the presence of one with each regiment is deemed very necessary."

IN PRAISE OF OUR ARMY ENGINEERS.

In the "Engineering News" for Oct. 12 we find a long and very appreciative article on the work of our Army officers in Cuba. It is filled with such well deserved compliments to them that we regret that we are not able to find room for it entire. The "News" says, for example:

"As a chronicle of difficulties encountered and results accomplished, the improvement which has been brought about in the sanitary condition of the City of Havana, Cuba, by its present American rulers deserves thoughtful attention. To most of our readers it will have particular interest from the fact that it has been performed by engineers. Both General Ludlow, the Military Governor of the city, and Maj. William M. Black, his chief engineer, are members of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and both have won high reputations by their previous works. Because of their professional relationship, if for no other reason, engineers will be interested in studying the work of these officers in their new field of labor; but we believe that there are reasons of greater importance than this why their work will repay thoughtful scrutiny by every person who can appreciate energy and integrity in the performance of duty."

"These were a few of the difficulties which beset the little band of American engineers when they took up their new responsibilities in Havana last January, and from even the above brief recital it can be seen that the task before them was enough to appal the most stout-hearted. Imperative demands that must be met at once on the one hand, lack of organization, tools, machines, and, in fact, everything necessary to accomplish work on the other. To hamper still further the new government in its labor, there were further experiences with the red tape and delays in the bureaus at Washington."

"To say merely that starvation and disease have been checked, and that a stable government has been established, is it seems to us, to tell only a part of the story. A little study will show that there has also been a notable mental and moral regeneration of the people, and a higher standard of living established throughout an entire community. Of more importance even than this, an example has been set of scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of trust which is especially worthy of public note at the present time."

"We do not need to take up much space to inform engineers who have had any experience in the sanitation of a great city that it was not an easy task to teach these ignorant Cubans to observe sanitary and hygienic practices in disposing of their wastes. It is only by both persistence and insistence in demanding cleanliness that these classes of people, when they are surrounded by the constant example of clean living practiced in the best European and American cities, are made to keep themselves and their homes wholesome."

"It is not claimed, of course, that more than a good beginning has been made at Havana, either in the work of teaching its people sanitary and hygienic laws or towards securing the permanent sanitation of the city, but it was this beginning amid the accumulated obstacles that was most difficult to make. The work so well begun must now be continued with thoroughness over a long period of time before the city can be made in any measure secure from the infectious diseases which have raged there in the past. It must also take on a permanent character which it has not so far assumed."

"Enough has been said, we think, to show that the work accomplished by General Ludlow and his heads of departments at Havana has been of an exceptionally high character. It has been accomplished, moreover, without the faintest shadow upon the integrity and faithfulness of any of these officers. This is not because there have

not been opportunities to misuse and waste the public funds, or to favor private interests."

"On the contrary, the average engineer, put under such circumstances as those which beset the Americans during the first six months in Havana, would have been very apt to 'lose his head,' first metaphorically and then literally. When emergencies are great, as they unquestionably were in Havana, the temptation is strong to neglect economy in attention to other imperative requirements. It takes a cool head, endowed with rare executive ability, to judge rightly in such cases and to know when extravagance is a virtue, and when it becomes a vice."

"While we cannot pretend to have analyzed in detail the record of expenditures in the report, such figures as we have noted are surprisingly small in comparison with the work accomplished, and indicate a remarkable economy and efficiency in the prosecution of the work."

"It is important to inquire to what the good results obtained by the American officers governing in Havana have been due. Their task, as we have seen, was one of great difficulty. Technical training and experience were requisite, but they were far from being the main factor in the success attained. Executive ability was more important, but even it was not the main factor. We believe the real secret of the success of such men as Ludlow and Black at Havana, and Wood at Santiago, lies in their earnest loyalty to duty, their energetic fidelity to their trust."

"We need this quality in all our public officers; but it is an absolute requisite to success in the government of our new colonial possessions where most of the checks which exist at home on dishonesty and unfaithfulness are absent. We would lay especial stress, too, on the term energetic. It would have been an easy matter under the conditions prevailing at Havana for these American officers to have placed their work on the mere routine level of doing just what necessity compelled and nothing more."

"A month ago we called attention to the public lesson on the need of fidelity to trusts, which has been taught by the trial and conviction of Capt. Carter. We are glad now to emphasize the same lesson from the opposite point of view. The work of General Ludlow in Havana is a glowing example of what an honest, fearless, and capable public official can accomplish. Such deeds are more difficult and arduous than feats of valor or generalship in warfare on land or sea, and public recognition of them is seldom awarded. It is in such deeds, nevertheless, that the foundations of national greatness are more truly laid than in any war of conquest. It is only through the cultivation of such fidelity in our public officers that we can solve the difficult problems that vex us at home, as well as those that confront us beyond the seas."

General Buffington has directed the shipment to General Otis of 4,100 rounds of ammunition for the Astor Battery, consisting of Hotchkiss 3-inch guns. The work of equipping the Government transports with Driggs-Seabury 6-pounder guns is progressing rapidly. The transports Logan, Mead and Thomas are to each have four guns of this type with 400 rounds of ammunition per gun. The transports Sumner and Ingalls, which have also been ordered prepared for a trip to Manila, will be armed with two guns each and the same quantity of ammunition. It has also been decided to send a mountain battery of rapid fire guns. This will supplement the batteries recently purchased from the Maxim Company and ordered to Manila from London. The additional battery is to consist of four Hotchkiss, 12-pounder mountain guns, each to be supplied with 500 rounds of ammunition. These guns will be sent to Manila on the transports scheduled to leave New York about the middle of November.

We observe that the English are claiming priority in the words "the red, white and blue," as they appear in the song "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," because they were in use during the war in the Crimea, 1856. They were certainly in use in this country twelve years earlier than that. In a letter to the late Rear Adm. Preble, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1876, Thomas A. Becket, Sr., states in detail the circumstances of the composition of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," in which "the red, white and blue" first appeared. It was written by him in the fall of 1843, in answer to a request from a theatrical manager for a patriotic song. Mr. A. Becket says: "It became very popular, and was published (without authority) by T. Williams Cheopel, under the title of 'Britannia, the Gem,' etc. I visited London in 1847 and found the song claimed as an English composition. A Becket was an Englishman by birth, but an American by adoption and the song is of American inception and origin."

The present Boer war seems to be the result of the namby-pamby methods of dealing with military matters in which the Gladstone government was accustomed to indulge, one of the results of it being the massacre of the heroic Gordon at Khartoum. Another was the loss of Delagoa Bay, which is now so bitterly regretted. Sir Robert Acland, the British minister at Lisbon, in 1879, negotiated a treaty whereby, besides commercial advantages, England secured the right to embark and disembark troops, stores and munitions of war at Lorenzo Marques, and to have free passage for them from and to the British dependencies across the Portuguese dominions. There was opposition to it in the Portuguese Cortes and as the matter was not pressed by the British Government the benefit of the treaty was lost. Lorenzo Marques on Delagoa Bay is only 370 miles from Pretoria, while Durban, the next nearest port, is 511; Port Elizabeth is 740 and Cape Town is 1,040.

A hospital aid society has been organized at Manila by the ladies of the military circle. Mrs. Lawton, the wife of General Lawton, has been elected president. Mrs. Liscomb is to have charge of the work for the First Reserve Hospital, Mrs. Page for the Second Reserve Hospital, and Mrs. Starr for the Third Reserve Hospital, each selecting a corps of assistants from the ladies in the military circle. Contributions from the Daughters of the American Revolution and from the Manila Aid Society, of Detroit, are to be distributed, and a charity ball is soon to be given for the purpose of raising funds.

Five vacancies exist in the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, with the rank and pay of an Ensign, for which there are no candidates. The reason for the apparent indifference of young doctors to join the Navy is the fact they have less rank than officers of the lower grade in the Army, and for the first year or two must mess and live with junior men. Promotion in the Medical Corps has been very rapid of late, and promises to continue. A doctor who meets the requirements will be appointed without having to turn his hand to secure any political support.

FRIENDLY WORDS FOR GENERAL OTIS.

The slanders and misrepresentations concerning the management of affairs in the Philippines by General Otis have had a good start, but the truth is fast catching up. In a recent address the Rev. Father W. D. McKinnon, who served in the Philippines as a Chaplain, said:

"I really think the war is about over now. Most of the old leaders had given up and come into the city when I left about the end of July. There may be some guerilla warfare, but it will surprise me if there is any more serious fighting. I do not think any man in General Otis's place could have done better than he has done and few could have done as well. This is one case where area doesn't count. When we shall have conquered the fifty or sixty miles about Manila we shall have conquered the whole country. Neither the President nor the press will find a man who will bring that war to a quick and successful end better than General Otis. What we need at the present moment here in America is more patriotism and less criticism. This war would have long since ceased were it not for the criticism from those who should support our arms here in America. That reached Aguinaldo and encouraged him to think that Congress will do something for him. Let us have a little patience. The most important thing now is to crush the rebellion."

Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, Chief Q. M., 8th A. C., who is now in Washington, makes a clear and convincing statement concerning General Otis, as the result of his personal acquaintance with his management of affairs. He says:

"I consider General Otis a really great man, and I believe that others will see him in that light when they are able to look at what he has accomplished without prejudice. At no time, as he has said to me several times, has he had an available force of more than 20,000 men, and he could not use all of them, nor half of them, for fighting. Many were in the hospitals, still more had to be kept near and in Manila for reasons which I shall state later on. The Regulars who were sent to Manila were composed largely of raw recruits, fully 80 per cent., I think, had had no previous military training. The Volunteers were well trained soldiers, and most of them had had at least six months of the best experience in warfare. I do not hesitate to say that the Volunteers who were in the Philippines were the best soldiers I ever saw. I cannot speak too highly of them, although I had little confidence in them in the first place."

"There was necessarily a great deal of confusion attendant on this changing and shifting of troops."

"Then General Otis has had to keep a very large portion of his force in and around Manila. Manila is the one town we must preserve. Incendiaries would render the place uninhabitable, and the damage to property would be enormous but for the precaution taken by General Otis."

"Not a single town has been abandoned which was of any importance to us. Their capture was simply an incident in the campaign. We were after the Filipinos, not the towns. The object was to get the insurgents to fight, and to obtain possession of their arms, something even more valuable than the rebels themselves."

"It made no difference to us in a strategic sense whether we held the towns or not. If we had retained them it would have hampered our operations even more than they are now hindered, and as a matter of fact it would not be the slightest trouble to retake any of them."

"General Otis has been criticised because he has not gone into the field himself. That is not even worthy of comment. It would be absolutely useless for him to go on the line. It is between sixty and 100 miles in length. The enemy are numerous, but they are also elusive. When it comes to striking them they are not there."

"And General Otis has a well-equipped telegraph and signal service. He is able to direct the operations from a particular point and keep in communication with all. His is the mind which directs the campaign, and he has done it in a soldierly manner. If there is any prejudice against General Otis in the Army, it is because he is misunderstood. He does not mingle much with his men. He is too busy. If he went out among them he might be better liked, but he would not render his country such efficient service. He is one of the most unassuming men I ever saw, and he is the hardest working man I ever knew."

"With the increased force which it is proposed to give him, I believe that it is only a matter of a very few months when General Otis will have the Tagalos completely subdued."

"The real work of General Otis has scarcely been mentioned. Public attention has been almost entirely directed to the spectacular feature, war. In the administration of civil affairs General Otis has done work of inestimable value to his country. His capacity for toil is marvelous. He is of a nervous temperament, resultant from a wound, and cannot sleep. Work is a relief, and he labors almost sixteen hours a day. As I have said, the war will soon be ended, but there will remain the herculean task of establishing the affairs of this Eastern Empire on a clean, sound, financial basis. This will take years, and General Otis is now laying it on foundations which will never be shaken and about which the taint of fraud and corruption will never cling. The Spanish rule was terribly corrupt, and deficits of the former rulers of the islands were actually carried openly on the books."

"There is also another difficulty which General Otis has to deal with. He has had to use some of his most able officers in looking after the civil affairs of the islands. Customs, internal revenue, police and even the administration of justice are largely carried on by Army officers. Some have complained that General Otis pays too much attention to infinitesimal details. He has to. I remember two instances where an outcry was raised against him, and it was merely because he had overlooked the details in the cases. I will state in his favor that this does not often occur. He is a man of fine mental attainments. He is an able international lawyer, a deep student, and always has an eye for the practical."

The Executive Committee of the Military Athletic League met at New York City, Oct. 28, in the 2d Battery Armory, and made its report, favoring the holding of the annual tournament in Madison Square Garden, beginning March 20 and following the annual exhibition of the Sportsmen's Association. The report also stated that \$1,500 had been appropriated for division among the Army and Navy to be used for the encouragement of athletics and for the equipment of posts and stations. It was announced that \$1,000 had been placed in the hands of a special committee, of which Col. C. J. Suter, of the 12th Regiment, is chairman, to be expended for the benefit of athletics in the National Guard and the Naval Militia.

CAPTAIN CHADWICK EXPLAINS.

Verily "the pen is mightier than the sword," for it now appears, according to the reports in the newspapers, that it was not the destruction of Cervera's fleet, nor the valor of our Army in front of Santiago, that led to the surrender of Toral's army, but the elegance of Capt. Chadwick's epistolary style. Capt. Chadwick is much too sensible to permit such a statement to pass unchallenged, as appears from his interview by a New York "Sun" reporter which occurred some weeks ago, but for which we have not before been able to find room. The captain said to the reporter who called on him at his home to ask him what he might have to say of the matter: "It is most unfortunate that so much should have been made out of so little and that Rear Adm. Sampson should have become involved in a controversy, something that he hates above all things, simply because he told a story that he thought would be of especial interest to friends of mine. However, since the controversy has arisen and I have been appealed to, I can only say that the Admiral's story of the Toral letter is absolutely correct, except as to one date. He is reported to have said that the first bombardment of Santiago occurred on July 10. My recollection of his speech does not permit me to say with positiveness whether he said that or not. The first bombardment, however, took place on July 1. Permit me to add also that in supporting Admiral Sampson in this matter I do so with no unkindly feeling toward General Shafter. As a matter of fact, I have a great liking for the General. He is a very strong character and a man of great native ability. One other thing. Except for the fact that Admiral Sampson has been accused of misstatement, this whole matter is not worth discussing. What difference does it make who wrote that letter or who suggested it? By affixing his signature to it Shafter made it his own, and it was his own. I was really nothing more than an amanuensis. I suppose General Shafter sent many letters during the campaign quite as important in their way as that one, which he may never have seen until he signed them. They were his letters, however, because his signature made him responsible for them. If that letter had caused any embarrassment or trouble of any kind, who would have been held responsible? Why, Shafter, of course. I wouldn't have been. Therefore, when Shafter sent the letter over his signature, he became responsible for it, and it was his letter and nobody else's. If there is any credit attaching to it, it is his, and all his, and I hope the controversy, so distasteful to Admiral Sampson and equally distasteful to me, will stop." Capt. Chadwick then showed to the reporter the original draft of the letter, which Mrs. Chadwick had preserved in a scrap book, along with many other souvenirs of the war. It is all in lead pencil, except the address at the top, which is written in ink, and the use of the back of the pad blotter showed, as Mrs. Chadwick suggested, that paper must have been scarce at Shafter's headquarters on July 6, 1898.

ARMIES OF JAPAN AND CHINA.

Conscription and universal liability to military service has existed in Japan since 1877. The service is three years with the colors, four more on permanent furlough in the reserve of the Active Army, five years in the Landwehr or Mobile Militia, and the remaining eight years in the Landsturm or Sedentary Militia. The young Japanese who has passed a certain educational standard and engages to feed and clothe himself during his service, is allowed to serve for one year only, subject to his making himself efficient. These young men furnish a class of officers for the Militia.

The Japanese system is also strictly territorial, like the German. The total numbers serving with the colors in 1898 were, in round figures, 3,000 officers and 84,000 non-commissioned officers and men. But the Japanese army is undergoing a continuous and steady increase. At the end of 1894 the numbers were 2,800 officers and 60,000 men; so that the strength was increased by more than 25,000 men within three years. This increase has been effected by gradually adding to the number of conscripts enrolled in each year. It is intended that the operation shall be completed by 1901, by which time the effective of the army will have nearly doubled itself and will consist of 40 squadrons, 140 field and mountain batteries and 156 battalions of infantry, besides pioneers and military train, mustering altogether 6,500 officers, 1,300 non-commissioned officers, and 150,000 men. The territories of the existing six divisions will become Army Corps districts, each subdivided into divisional, brigade, regimental, and finally battalion districts, the last named being the recruiting areas on which the whole superstructure is based.

The whole of their army system is now worked by the Japanese themselves without any extraneous aid. Their staff officers are able and intelligent. The maps issued by the Japanese Military Topographical Department will bear comparison with any made in Germany. Most of the Japanese staff officers have acquired their military education in Germany, and many of them are now attached to Prussian troops for purposes of instruction. The Japanese army seems to attract as officers a sufficiently large number of wealthy and well born young men. The Japanese officers enter the army generally from a cadet school, sometimes direct by passing a literary examination. The Prussian system is followed here as in other respects. Good non-commissioned officers are obtained by means of a school where men of all branches of the service, who show special aptitude, are trained, and their services permanently retained by re-engaging them. This school has been so successful that two others like it will shortly be established.

The Japanese soldiers' weak point is their physique; they are deficient in bodily strength and endurance. They are so small that they look like a lot of intelligent children. They are well drilled in the German exercises and perform their evolutions with smartness and correctness. In these points, and also in their gait and carriage, they are certainly not inferior to French or Italian soldiers and far superior to Turks or Spaniards. Their uniform is made after the French fashion. They are armed with a quick-firing magazine rifle called the Mouriata, an improvement on the one of the same name which they used with effect in the Chinese War. The loaders hold five cartridges.

The rifles and all other arms are manufactured in Japan. The field and mountain artillery are armed with a 3-inch rifled gun, the mountain gun being shorter and lighter than the field piece. The cavalry is armed with a Mouriata carbine, and with sabers. The regiment of Horse Guards is the only one that now carries the lance, but there is some talk of arming the line regiments with

it also. The fortress artillery is of the most modern type, including quick-firing guns on armored carriages; and many batteries have lately been constructed at great expense, and armed with the most powerful ordnance to protect vulnerable points on the coast.

The Chinese Army presents striking contrasts to that of the Japanese, and these Major A. E. J. Cavendish, of the British Army, sets forth in the "Journal of the United Service Institution." Much of the utter inefficiency of China's Army, he thinks, is explained by the native saying, "Do not use good steel to make a nail, nor take a good man to make a soldier," which is most thoroughly acted up to. The absence of nerves and the animal ferocity of the Chinaman admirably adapted him for the deliberate extermination which characterizes the suppression of a revolt; but in real courage, the abnegation of self under danger, he is woefully deficient; he will do much for pay; he will fight when his rage is roused; but his passion, violent as a typhoon, as quickly passes away. Major Cavendish thinks it small wonder that the Chinese troops refused to stand up to the Japanese when of the hundreds of thousands who since 1862 had been "drilled" with foreign weapons not one in 60,000 had been taught their proper use. Musketry and artillery practice is limited generally to handling the weapon, and instruction in the use of rifles and field guns is not thought necessary. Indeed, it is opposed.

It may be fairly doubted whether the English major has made out a good case against the Chinese as lacking fighting qualities. If the efforts of the government have all been against the development of the warlike spirit, it is not unnatural that the Chinese should be poor warriors. Soldiers who are taught to go into battle carrying fans, as the Chinese did in the Japanese war, cannot reasonably be counted on as lacking courage. Major Cavendish has too often seen the beneficial result of discipline on apparently worthless material in the British Army not to admit there is no telling to what a degree of military proficiency a generation or two of modern progressive government might not bring the Chinese.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S SECRETARY.

J. B. Crawford, Admiral Dewey's new secretary, is the only commissioned officer in the United States Navy who has no commission. The law declares that "there shall be a secretary to the Admiral," but it provides him with no credentials except his uniform. It says he shall have the pay and rank of a Lieutenant—not relative, but actual rank—and the regulations require that his garb shall be the uniform of that rank, modified only by an "S" on the collar instead of the usual fouled anchor. The office ceases with the life of the Admiral.

The appointment recalls the experience of Rowan Stevens, secretary of the last Vice-Admiral, Admiral Rowan. A month after the latter's death, the secretary wrote to the Paymaster of the Washington Navy Yard for his pay. The Paymaster replied that the secretaryship had expired with the Admiral, and this view was sustained by the Attorney General.

Admiral Dewey's secretary is an official aid, not a clerk, and is the personal representative of the head of the Navy. Many formal calls will be made by him for his chief, and at public ceremonies which the Admiral should not attend, Mr. Crawford would represent him. He will have charge of the Admiral's correspondence, a no small task at present. Admiral Farragut had no secretary. Congress created the office for the benefit of Vice-Admiral Porter. Porter's secretary was James Alden, son of Capt. James Alden, who commanded the Brooklyn in the battle of Mobile Bay. Capt. Alden's action in backing the Brooklyn for fear of the torpedoes—just after the *Tecumseh* had been sunk by one—gave occasion for Farragut's famous remark. What the latter said, exactly, was: "D—n the torpedoes; four bells, Jett, and full speed, if you please, Capt. Drayton!"

Up to date there have been only three naval secretaries—Alden, Stevens and Crawford. The law governing them does not seem well understood. On one occasion, after the retirement of Vice-Admiral Rowan, he sent his secretary, Mr. Stevens, from Washington to West Point for the purpose of getting certain material for an official report which the old gentleman had been called upon by the Navy Department to submit. Mr. Stevens put in a claim for mileage, but it was rejected on the ground that the Vice-Admiral, being retired, had no right to issue orders.

REPORT OF COMMISSARY GENERAL.

The annual report of the Commissary General's Department this year is presented by the Acting Commissary General, Col. Weston. His receipts were \$35,593,183, and expenditures, \$27,054,645, and the balance, \$8,538,537. For liquid coffee there was expended \$154,084.51, an increase over previous year of \$82,946.51; for meals for recruiting parties and recruits and troops moving, \$461,392.12, an increase of \$372,131.57, due to the movements of the Army, both Regulars and Volunteers. The lost stores for which no one was held responsible was \$169,440.84, a very large increase over previous years, due to the moving and storing of the vastly larger quantities of subsistence stores. For supplies lost for which responsibility was fixed; \$1,492.40 has been collected. From the returns thus far examined the stores condemned and sold in the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899, are shown to have been as follows: \$120,556.57 was realized for condemned stores worth \$211,164.17. This very large increase from previous years in stores condemned and sold was due to the incidents and accidents of service during the war with Spain. From sales of condemned subsistence property there was realized the sum of \$224.50. Sales on credit to officers amount to \$4,468.75; to enlisted men, \$14,253.00.

One hundred and eight Commissary Sergeants were in service at the beginning of the fiscal year, and 150 at the end of the year. The number should be increased so as to furnish one for each regiment in service and one for each garrison post.

June 30, 1899, 68 claims for commutation of rations, while held as prisoner of war in rebel States, were on file, and 1,057 for commutation while on furlough. Twelve Regular and Volunteer subsistence officers were on continuous duty in the Philippines. Under the supervision of Maj. Brainard, in addition to the large money accountability connected with the chief commissaryship, the supervision of the vast quantities of subsistence stores sent to the islands has in large part devolved on him; and it is a subject of congratulation that so able, zealous and efficient an officer as Maj. Brainard was chosen for the duties which he has so satisfactorily performed. To the subsistence officers subordinate to him in the islands much praise is due for the efficiency that has given reputation to the Department in those far off lands. As one subsistence officer of the Volunteers was wounded on the firing

line at Santiago, so one of the Volunteers from the regular establishment, Captain M. G. Krayenbuhl, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, lost his life March 26, 1899, on the firing line in the Philippines. These incidents attest the efficiency of the Department at the critical points where the services of officers of the Department are at their maximum value.

The report concludes as follows:

"Under the operation of the act of March 2, 1899, section 12, an Army of 63,000 men will be assembled in the Philippine Islands, making the equivalent of two Army corps in the field. The number of subsistence officers necessary for officering a single corps is 13, consisting of one chief commissary of the Army corps, three chief commissaries of divisions and nine commissaries of brigades. For two Army corps the complement would be 26 subsistence officers for field service. To this number should be added six subsistence officers for purchasing and depot duties in the islands, thus making an aggregate of 32 officers needed for the proper administration of subsistence affairs at the theater of war in the Philippines. As the Subsistence Department, including the increase which is to terminate July 1, 1901, consists of but 40 officers (one of whom is under suspension of rank and duty, another is filling civil office as collector of customs at Havana, Cuba, and a third is serving as Colonel of a Volunteer Regiment), the impracticability of furnishing the full complement of subsistence officers needed in the Philippines is apparent. Prudence requires that this condition of affairs should be brought under the inspection of Congress, in order that the stress upon the Subsistence Department for officers for home service and for duty in Cuba and Porto Rico may be fully understood and appreciated."

RECENT DEATHS.

A Manila despatch states that the hospital ship Relief, on arrival there Oct. 27, reported the disappearance at sea between Guam and Manila of Lieut. Robert E. Carmody, U. S. M. C., who went to Guam with the Marine Battalion when Capt. Leary was sent out to take possession of the island. There are no details. It appears that Lieut. Carmody was taken aboard at Guam, presumably sick and on orders home or else on a furlough. It is thought he may have jumped overboard while delirious. Lieut. Carmody entered the Marine Corps April 13, 1899. On April 27 he was assigned to the Guam Battalion and ordered on board the Yosemite, which sailed for Guam by way of Manila, May 10. He arrived at Guam Aug. 17. Lieut. Carmody was at the Naval Academy about four months in 1897. He was the son of Paymaster John R. Carmody, U. S. N., and a nephew of Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Carmody, U. S. N.

William Henry Webb, the famous ship constructor, died Oct. 30 at his home in New York City. He was born in 1816. From 1840 for thirty years he designed and constructed nearly two hundred vessels, and became a large shipowner himself. In 1859 the Russian Government engaged him to construct the frigate Great Admiral, which proved the speediest warship then afloat. During the civil war he sided with the North, and his knowledge was of incalculable aid to the Navy Department. He built the first ironclad ships ever constructed in the United States. He also built the ram Rochambeau for the French Navy.

Among the wounded in the battle near Florida Blanca, Oct. 30, was Capt. Charles French, 36th U. S. Inf. He received a gunshot wound, was removed to hospital at Manila and amputation of the leg below the knee was performed. The shock caused his death at 11 a. m. Oct. 31. Capt. French was mustered in as 1st Lieutenant, 1st Montana Volunteers, May 8, 1898, and served with his regiment in the Philippines until July 21, 1899, when he accepted an appointment as Captain in the 36th Volunteer Infantry. He was a resident of Great Falls, Mont.

Capt. Charles H. Lester, U. S. A., retired, who died Oct. 27, at a private hospital in New York City, as the result of an operation for cancer of the mouth, was graduated from West Point in 1863, and promoted to the 2d U. S. Cavalry. He served gallantly during the Civil War, was breveted 1st Lieutenant for bravery at battle of Todd's Tavern, promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1864, and Captain, 8th Cavalry, in 1866; resigned in 1869, came back to service as 2d Lieutenant, 24th Infantry, in 1878; was transferred to the 8th Cavalry in 1876; was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1884, and was retired with rank of Captain for disability in line of duty, July 1, 1891. He leaves a widow. He was a cousin of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, of New York.

In a notice of the death of Capt. Collins, the Manila "American," of Sept. 17, says: "The death of Capt. Charles L. Collins, of the 23d Inf., at Cebu, Sept. 7, has cast a gloom over his many friends among the officers stationed about Manila and has aroused their expressions of esteem for one of the noblest officers the United States Army had in its service. Capt. Collins died very suddenly of heart failure. Capt. Collins held important staff positions under General McCook in Arizona, California and Colorado. At the time of receiving his promotion to become a Captain of the 23d Inf. he was serving as a military attaché in Caracas, Venezuela. Capt. Collins had but joined his regiment when sudden death overtook him. Mrs. Collins bore up bravely under the severe trial. She will repair at once to her home in New York. The body of Capt. Collins is at present interred in Cebu. It will be shipped to the States during the coming winter." The sad sequel to the death of Capt. Collins is the death of Mrs. Collins, described in our letter from the Presidio published this week. She died in San Francisco as the result of disease following mental derangement superinduced by the heavy trial to which she had been subjected.

A despatch from Bay Shore, L. I., states that word has been received of the death of Chief Yeoman Charles B. D. Warlow, of the U. S. S. Baltimore, in the Philippines. Warlow's wife and daughter, Miss Addie Warlow, reside in Bay Shore, and his son is a resident of Whitestone. Warlow was 46 years old and served aboard the Baltimore in the battle of Manila Bay. Recently he sent a handsome silver toilet set of Chinese workmanship to his daughter. In his letter to Mrs. Warlow Capt. James M. Forsyth, U. S. N., of the Baltimore, wrote that Warlow died on Sept. 14, and was buried at Cavite.

Jenyns C. Battersby, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment of New York Cavalry (Lincoln Cavalry), during the civil war, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Oct. 30. He was present at Appomattox at the surrender of General R. E. Lee, and painted an elaborate picture of the event a few years since, which received high praise from military men.

James E. Kerrigan, who served in the early part of the Civil War as Colonel of the 25th New York Infantry, and afterwards was with the Walker expedition in Nicaragua and with other adventures, died Nov. 1 in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, after a surgical operation.

Commo. George H. Perkins, U. S. N., retired, died on the evening of Oct. 28, at his home, 123 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass. The cause of his death was heart trouble, which attacked him while he was out driving. Those with him were Mrs. Perkins and his daughter, Mrs. Lars Anderson, and Mr. Anderson. Previous to the attack the deceased officer had been in fairly good health. Commo. Perkins entered the Naval Academy in 1851. During the Civil War he rendered distinguished and gallant service as executive officer of the Cayuga at the passage of Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson at the capture of New Orleans in 1862, and at other points. He attained the grade of Captain in 1882, and retired as such in 1891, being afterwards promoted to Commodore. He was probably the wealthiest officer in the Navy. He married a daughter of Mr. William F. Weld, one of Boston's wealthiest merchants. The marriage of his daughter a few years ago to Mr. Lars Anderson, a nephew, we believe, of the late General Robert Anderson, U. S. A., was one of the most brilliant ceremonies ever seen in Boston. The funeral took place Oct. 31 from the Arlington street church. The coffin was borne by eight men from the Navy Yard, and the honorary pallbearers were William Bliss, General John C. Palfrey, General Stephen M. Weld, Thomas H. Perkins, Francis Bartlett, of Boston; Rear Adml. Stephen A. Luce and George F. Belknap, U. S. N.; Col. Schuyler Crosby, Washington; Edward E. Hayden, Woburn; Samuel Hoar, Concord; Charles S. Sargent, Brookline, and Charles A. Williams, New London.

A San Francisco correspondent, referring to the late Maj. E. K. Upham, U. S. A., who accidentally shot and killed himself Oct. 17, says: Maj. H. G. Burton, Post Surgeon, who has known Maj. Upham for many years, spoke feelingly of his friend's excellent Army record and of his good work at the Soldiers' Home, at Santa Monica. Other officers, inmates of the home and civilians, testified to their high regard for the dead treasurer, and deeply deplored the sad accident. His eldest son is Lieut. Frank K. Upham, U. S. N., who served with Admiral Dewey on the Olympia throughout that vessel's engagement in the Philippines. Another son, John P. Upham, is a cadet in the Naval Academy. Two daughters, Ethelberta and Edith, attend school in Los Angeles. Mrs. Upham, the bereaved widow, is bearing up bravely.

The commanding officer, 12th U. S. Inf., in the Philippines, in a regimental order announcing the death on the field of 1st Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, says: He rejoined this regiment in Manila May 28, 1899, and was at once assigned to the command of Co. I, then on duty in trenches south of the city. He commanded the company with skill and honor until the moment of his death—in the trenches at San Pedro Macati and Pasay and later around San Fernando, on the Morong expedition, including the engagement at Tay Tay, June 3; during the advance north from San Fernando, Aug. 9; the capture of Angeles, Aug. 16, 1899, and on Aug. 19, 1899, during the reconnaissance of a barrio a mile and a half west of Angeles. In the last engagement the company was advancing to the support of Co. H, already engaged, but for the moment and at his command, the men had lain down to be under cover; standing exposed and endeavoring to better direct them, he was mortally wounded; he died a few moments later while some of his men were tenderly carrying him to a place of safety. His remains were interred in the Military Cemetery at Malate, Manila, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899. Previous to the interment appropriate services were held at the First Reserve Hospital in the presence of a large number of officers and other friends. Lieut. Drew was a man of fine attainments professionally and socially; a handsome soldier of graceful mien and firm decision. The regiment loses one of its bravest, most efficient and most loyal officers; his friends and comrades a sincere, cheerful and whole-souled companion, but his wife loses most of all, a devoted and loving husband. The officers of the regiment extend to her and to his relatives in far-off Texas their sincere sympathy.

Mr. Charles H. Chadwick, a clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, at Headquarters, Division of Cuba, who died in hospital at Havana, Oct. 21, of apoplexy, was appointed a general service clerk in the A. G. O. in 1881, and a civilian clerk in 1882. In January last he relinquished the position to take a clerkship in the A. G. O. at Maj. Gen. Brooke's headquarters, Havana.

George T. Ingham, a well-known lawyer of Atlantic City, N. J., who died there Oct. 31, went to the front early in 1861 as Lieutenant, 4th New Jersey Infantry, was appointed 1st Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry, June, the same year, and received the brevets of Captain and Major for his service. He leaves a widow and son and four daughters.

A SOLDIER'S GENERAL.

This editorial estimate of the late General Guy V. Henry in the New York "Press" will be appreciated by all who served under him, officers and men alike:

"Dying two years ago General Guy V. Henry would have passed into the military history of the country with Light Horse Harry Lee and Custer as a daring Captain of horse. Dying now, after the brief Governorship of Porto Rico, which failing health abridged, he leaves the more interesting example of a man who could put the whole of a strong nature not into fighting alone, but whatever was his duty. Whether it lay with the most intractable or the most amicable of American peoples, it was done thoroughly and in keeping. He was sudden as a thunderbolt, fierce as a hawk, when he struck the savage Sioux. He was patient as a teacher, considerate as a parent, when he gave the kindly Porto Ricans their first lessons in self-government. Once it would have been said that such a combination was impossible in one man, that the cavalryman could no more change his nature than a centaur discard his equine hindquarters. But character grows complex in modernity, and so in General Henry's case we realize what was little more than an ideal Knight of Chivalry—a very brave and gentle Knight."

The New York "Sun" says: "Guy V. Henry was a soldier's General. The private was first in his thoughts, but that alone could not account for the affection and loyalty which the enlisted men felt for him. It was a tradition in the Army that Henry was personally as brave as any man in it; certainly he had given many proofs of the quality that makes the morale of an Army; and soldiers who had served under him needed no assurance that he was tremendously in earnest, and that he knew his trade. At the battle of Rosebud Creek, in June, 1876, his command wavered under a withering fire from the Indians. Henry rode out into the open and up and down his broken lines to rally them, a voluntary target for a thousand rifles. His intrepidity saved the day, as at Cold Harbor, where his gallantry in charging the Confederate breastworks at a critical moment won him the medal of honor. All this the enlisted men knew, and they esteemed him as a natural soldier and a born leader. Add to this a conscious-

ness that he had a jealous care for their welfare, and it is easy to understand why Guy V. Henry was a soldier's General."

The burial of the late Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., took place with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery Oct. 30, the grave being within sight of that of his old commander, Maj. Gen. George Crook. The President and Secretary of War, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished personages, were present at church and cemetery. Troops from Washington Barracks and Fort Myer and the members of the Guy V. Henry colored veterans, comprising many of the old troopers of the 10th Cavalry who served under General Henry in the West. St. John's Church, where the first service was held, was crowded. The chancel was filled with flowers, conspicuous among which was a great white wreath from the Executive Mansion. The President and Secretary Root came together to the church. There were also present Secretary Hay, Assistant Postmaster General Heath, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, General Fitzhugh Lee, and many other of General Henry's old friends in the service. The pall-bearers were General J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Judge Advocate General Lieber, General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, and Generals Frank, Ruggles and Bernard.

General Henry left seven children, one of whom was a daughter married to Jas. W. Benton, a nephew of General Alex. S. Webb. Four of his children were by his first wife, who was a Miss Drexel, of Philadelphia. His second wife was Julia McNair. The General's disease was double pneumonia, and the end was hastened by a hemorrhage from the stomach, the result of his tropical experiences. He was making a brave fight for life when this last blow overcame him. He was a grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, who was four times elected Governor of New York and twice Vice-President of the United States, and a cousin of General Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A. Mrs. Henry and her son Seton will remain in Washington for some time, and it is said that in all probability they would make their permanent home there. Just previous to General Henry's death he had completed several papers on the campaign and home rule in Porto Rico. They are not ready for publication, but Mrs. Henry has charged Henry Hamilton Lewis with their preparation, and they will be published in book form, under the head of "The Rule in Porto Rico," at an early date.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The forward movement of General Lawton has been continued during the week without any serious interruption and so imposing is the steady advance of the Americans that Aguinaldo is already reported to be moving his headquarters from Tarlac, the immediate objective of the movement, to Bayambang, which is quite a distance from Tarlac, to the northwest. Refugees say Aguinaldo has only 2,000 men under his command. The marching of Young's men, who compose Lawton's advance column, is accompanied with many difficulties. The country is furrowed with rivers and deep ravines, the bridges over which have been destroyed. The mud is deep and the transportation of supplies has been delayed by the poor condition of the roads. The American horses not yet being accustomed to the native grass, a long bullock train has been despatched from San Fernando with hay for the cavalry. General Young in moving north from San Isidro met the rebels in trenches just beyond the Triboatin River, and drove them out after a brisk fight, losing only two killed and one wounded. Col. Bell did some fighting at Labao Oct. 30, from which he chased the rebels, having two officers and four men wounded. After the brush Capt. French took a reconnoitering party beyond the town and was reinforced by Maj. Bishop with two companies. A body of insurgent cavalry, which was advancing to cover the insurgent retreat, was encountered. The rebels made several attempts at charges which miscarried and the horsemen finally scattered in the direction of the hills near Florida Blanca. Maj. Pedro Salvador, of the attacking cavalry, was killed together with three other officers, and eight men. In this fight the Americans lost one killed and two wounded. It was probably in this fighting that Capt. French received the wound that resulted in death.

While General Lawton is advancing the duty of keeping back the rebels from San Fernando and Porac is entrusted to MacArthur's troops, and it is expected the insurgents will be kept from escaping to the north and joining Aguinaldo's forces. Oct. 30 General Young's column entered Cabanatuan, north of San Isidro. The cavalry's rapid movements puzzle the rebels, who, being struck from so many directions, imagine the Americans must be in overwhelming force.

When Col. Parker, with two troops of the 4th Cavalry, took possession of the town of Aligan, Capt. Batson captured a telegraph operator and his escort, finding a telegram to Aguinaldo from an insurgent Colonel reporting that General Lawton was killed in a recent fight, and that his body had been sent to Manila. The operator added that 600 insurgents were approaching Aligan from Tarlac. Col. Hayes, with four troops of the 4th Cavalry, charged the towns of Talavera and Cobal, mounted, dispersing 150 insurgents and pursuing them for three miles without any loss. They captured two brass cannon and a quantity of ammunition, including many Hotchkiss shells. Capt. Batson took a storehouse and quantities of rice, sugar, corn and forty bull carts. The gunboat Laguna de Bay dispersed a force of rebels who were engaged in constructing trenches beyond Santa Rosa. The boat was fired upon by a party of insurgents bearing a white flag. Detachments of the 6th Infantry have recently been engaged in dispersing bands of bandits who have been operating in the island of Negros. Capt. Simons struck a village of Tulisanes, near San Carlos, and Capt. Evans defeated another band, killing ten, wounding many and capturing twenty. There were no American losses.

The Spanish commission which spent a month in the insurgent lines has returned to the American lines and reported that the fourteen American prisoners at Tarlac were well and Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, U. S. N., is a prisoner at Binat. With the Spanish commissioners came the families of eight prominent officers of the Filipino Army, who recently applied to General Otis for permission to send their families to Manila. The Filipino Congress has selected a commission of native priests to proceed to Rome and explain to the Pope the alleged abuses and iniquities of the friars. Civil administration has been extended to the towns of Pasig, Taguig and Pateros, under the direction of military officers. An election for Mayor of Imus is ordered as the last Mayor is supposed to have gone over to the rebels. Chinese and Filipinos, at Manila, have come together in riots because the former have been displaced by natives on government work. General Hughes reports from the Bisayan District that the island of Negros is more peaceful and orderly than it has been for twenty years.

ITEMS CONCERNING THE AFRICAN WAR.

General Sir Redvers Buller embarked for Cape Town with a staff on Saturday, Oct. 14, and arrived at his destination on the 31st of October.

The English have made effective use of armored trains, and the Cape Town correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says he learns that Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, has laid a railway in a complete circle around Mafeking and is running armored trains around the town, ready to meet the Boers at any point.

Cecil Rhodes is disposed to fiddle while Rome burns and is reported to be giving sumptuous dinners every day at Kimberley during the siege of the town.

Sir Redvers Buller's services in South Africa were confined to the operations in the Zulu country with Lord Chelmsford's army, but he is well acquainted with Natal.

There is great activity in all the British dockyards, and work on uncompleted vessels is being pushed day and night. The naval reserves have been ordered to join their ships on 24 hours' notice, and the reserved cruisers to be ready to sail in the same time.

The London "Daily Mail," referring to an offer made through Hiram Maxim from 200 American gentlemen, who propose to give \$250 each and provide their own horses and equipment, tendering their services to the British in South Africa, says: "Of course, this offer cannot be accepted, but it is not the less gratifying of the proof of the good will of our American cousins."

The Canadian contingent for South Africa, 1,000 strong, sailed from Quebec on Oct. 30. Though the French Canadians in the Province of Quebec outnumber the English three or four to one, they have furnished only 100 of these volunteers. As a class the French Canadians bitterly opposed the despatch of this contingent.

The British Government has gratefully accepted the offer of the American women in England to equip the steamer Maine, which has been lent without charge to the British Government by the Atlantic Transport Company, as a hospital ship for use in South African waters.

A London despatch says: "The active operations of the last few days have shown cavalry, under modern conditions, armed with long-range weapons, in an entirely new light, proving them able to work as infantry, both alone and in conjunction with foot soldiers. Those cavalrymen have shown themselves able to hold infantry positions against mounted infantry, which, under previous conditions, they would have been forced to relinquish, while the actual assault on Elandsbaagte was led by mounted cavalry."

A corps of 1,000 men secretly raised in Holland is reported to be on its way to Koomati Poort, on the Transvaal-Portuguese frontier, whence they will proceed to join the Boer Army, going thither in small detachments in the guise of returning Transvaal citizens. Wealthy Amsterdam merchants have furnished the necessary funds. It is asserted that the vigilance of the English warships in the British Channel alone prevents the fitting out of a swift steamer at Amsterdam to sail under letters of marque issued by the Boer Government. It is announced that a number of German officers on the retired list have accepted commissions in the Boer Army, actuated by professional zeal.

The Boers appear to have a well-equipped field hospital service, and despatches from Johannesburg say that English nurses are serving in some of their hospitals. The Boer women are also taking an active part in volunteer nursing. When the war commenced several railroad trains were made ready, fitted with swing beds and all modern conveniences for alleviating suffering. A field hospital was attached to every commando, and the hospital headquarters fixed at Pretoria, to which place all the burghers wounded within reach of the railway are sent with the least possible delay. It is officially announced that Maj. Donegan, Chief Medical Officer at Glencoe, has wired the Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, at Pretoria, an expression of thanks on behalf of all the British officers and men in the hospital at Glencoe for the extreme kindness shown them by the Boer officers and men. The announcement adds that the wounded are doing well, and that none of the officers is likely to die.

The first despatch from General Sir George White, commanding the British troops in Natal, was received at the War Office at 2 o'clock Friday morning:

"Ladysmith, Natal, Oct. 19, 9 p. m.

"The Boers commenced descending the western passes on Tuesday, and came in contact with our patrols. Yesterday they continued their advance, halting for the night with their left flank at Bester's Station, their center at Blue Bank (Blauwbok), and their right, more retired, at Acton Homes. Lieut. Galloway, of the Natal Carbineers, is missing.

"I moved to a position I selected with the object of covering the town of Ladysmith. I hoped that to-day the enemy would be sufficiently near me to strike a blow. The enemy, however, seems to have retired to the west, the patrols getting in touch nowhere except with a comparatively small body at Bester's Station. Railway communication was cut to-day at Elandsbaagte, where the enemy captured a goods train.

"The Boers in force are advancing over Luggarsberg Nek. Telegraphic communication is still open via Greytown."

What followed is told elsewhere in this number.

Here is an incident of the battle of Majuba Hill in 1881: A slightly wounded commissariat officer was being covered by the rifle of a Boer sharpshooter, when the former made a Masonic sign. The Boer lowered his rifle, and, stepping over to the other, made him a prisoner, but treated him in especially hospitable fashion as a brother member of the craft. The commissariat man ascertained that Mr. Kruger and Gen. Joubert were also Free Masons. The story is not a solitary instance. Many similar touching incidents occurred during the Franco-German war. Not only are President Kruger and Piet Joubert enthusiastic Free Masons, but practically every educated Boer belongs to the order. Most of the British officers also belong to the craft.

The weapon with which the Boers are armed is the sporting model of the German Mannlicher, known as the Haenel model. Its caliber is .30 for the rifle and .24 for the carbine. It weighs about eight pounds. The bullet for war is full-mantled, with a fine outer skin of copper or nickel. That for game shooting is only half mantled, leaving the lead point exposed so that it opens back or mushrooms when it strikes. At less than 1,000 yards it bores a hole right through a bone without splintering. But when it upsets the shock is terrible. The bullet literally smashes the flesh and bone into fragments. It has been charged that the Boers are using the soft-pointed bullet in their deadly Maenel-Mannlichers.

As a guide to the pronunciation of Transvaal names it should be remembered that the double "o" in Dutch has the same sound as "o" in Rome, while the diphthong "oo" is pronounced by the Dutch as we pronounce "oo" in

boot; "ou" has the sound of "ow" in owl. The sound of "ui" is nearly like that of the English "oy" in boy. The Dutch double "aa" is the same as the English "a" in arm. As there is no "y" in Dutch, its place is taken by "ij," which is sounded as "y" in defy. If one, therefore, would pronounce Oom Paul properly, he would say it as if it were spelled "Ome Powl." The family name for General Joubert would, for the same reason, be pronounced as if it were spelled "Yowbert." The word Boer is pronounced by the Afrikaner as if it were of two syllables, the first long and the second short, thus: "Boo-er." The plural is not "Boers," it is "Boeren," and it is pronounced "Boern," with the final "n" slurred. "Uitlander" would therefore be pronounced "oyt-lont-er;" "Transvaal" would be "trans-fahl;" "trek," a journey, would be "treck."

SHIPMENT AND CARE OF HORSES.

The concentration of large numbers of horses for shipment to the Philippines will naturally increase the chances of the outbreak of contagious and infectious diseases among them, in the same way as raw troops set these influences going when they also are gathered from diverse parts and concentrated into large camps. Unless the War Department has issued instructions to guide the officers responsible for the horses until they are embarked there is nothing better they can turn to for instruction in such matters than the "Queen's Regulations and Orders," governing such matters in the British service. The district or headquarters veterinary officer (administrative, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel) has the general veterinary supervision of the command to which he is attached, and is the adviser of the General and other commanding officers on all points connected with his department. He will attend the general officer at his inspections of horses proposed for casting (classification as to fitness).

All remounts, whether officers' or troop horses—on joining any of the mounted branches, are to be inspected by the executive veterinary, with the view to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases. The same course is taken with all horses belonging to persons who visit or have business with commands where there are public horses. The executive veterinary officer is to make a daily report of the sick and lame horses to the commanding officer. These reports are laid before the general officers at their annual inspections.

The staff of horse infirmaries orderlies will be placed entirely under the veterinary officer. It will consist, in a regiment of cavalry, of one Corporal and four orderlies, who should be able to attend on twelve horses. When this number of horses is exceeded, additional orderlies will be employed in the proportion of one to every increase of three (or less) horses. This staff is to be selected for skill in managing and attending upon horses. The men are appointed either permanently during good behavior, or for a term of at least two years, and are exempted from other duties, except commanding officers' parades.

In case any animals are detached, their veterinary history sheets are to be sent with them, and not retained at regimental headquarters. In all cases where an infectious or contagious state may be suspected without disease being confirmed, the horse is immediately to be separated from others. When any case of contagious disease occurs among the horses, a detailed report is to be sent by first post to the general officer commanding. A duplicate of this report will also be sent direct to the War Office.

Officers commanding corps and detachments are to see that the following instructions are carried into effect whenever infectious diseases make their appearance: (1) The rack and manger and every part of the wood and iron work of the stall as well as the floor and paving whence an infected horse has been removed are to be scoured with soft soap and hot water; when they are clean they are to be covered by quicklime wash immediately after it is mixed; this is to be carefully scoured off and the covering with quicklime wash to be repeated. A day or two should intervene between each of these operations. The pails of the infected stable should also be cleaned in like manner. Which of the horse appointments are to be destroyed will depend on the nature of each particular case.

It is not clear how this extensive and responsible service can be performed by the limited number of veterinaries allowed by law—only two to each cavalry regiment—and all presumably on duty with their regiments. In the British Army in a stress of this kind, veterinarians on the retired list, those attached to the Yeomanry and Volunteers, and civil veterinary surgeons registered for service in case of war, and others not registered would be called into service as long as they were needed. In the German Army in like cases there are 800 veterinarians who belong to the reserve, having performed their military duty, who would be called into service in the numbers needed.

The enclosed extracts relative to "Duties on Board Ship" show how the differences between ship captains and Quartermasters, as in the Capt. W. C. Brickley case, would be managed in the British service:

"The command of the troops is vested in the senior combatant officer doing duty, to whatever arm of the service he may belong. Whether the officers and soldiers embarked with him belong to the same regiment as himself or not. . . . He should endeavor to meet the wishes of the master as regards sentries, hours of inspection and parade, fire and boat station service."

"When a naval transport officer is on board, he is the medium of communication between the officer commanding and the master of the vessel. His concurrence should be obtained in all arrangements made other than those which are purely military."

"The commanding officer, while taking care that discipline is observed by the troops, is to remember that the master of the ship has lawful authority to maintain good order among all on board, in all matters necessary to insure the safety of his ship and passengers, for which he is entirely responsible. In case of fire or emergency, the commanding officer must specially remember the responsibility of the master, and render him every assistance, without attempting to take command out of his hands."

"The commanding officer, accompanied by the medical officer in charge, will make a daily inspection of all parts of the vessel appropriated to troops. This inspection should be arranged to take place at the same time as the naval transport officer or master of the vessel is making his daily rounds."

The military employment of carrier pigeons is being greatly extended in Russia and Germany. Most German towns have now pigeon societies, and the sport of pigeon-flying is very popular, particularly in Westphalia. Many of the societies are in relation with the military authorities, and birds are often sent to the principal Army station at Spandau. It is estimated that 24,000 pigeons have been flown from Spandau during the present year.

BIDS FOR UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.

Bids for the construction of six unprotected cruisers, a description of which has been published in the Journal, were opened at the Navy Department on Nov. 1 in the presence of a large number of shipbuilding men and steel representatives. These bids were all well within the limit of price authorized by Congress for the ships and no difficulty will be met in making prompt awards. It had been apprehended that owing to the recent advance in the price of steel the bids might be limited and few within the sum allowed the Navy Department, but it was shown that several responsible firms were willing to build the boats for close to a million dollars each and one firm agreed to take two for considerably less. There is little doubt that the awards will be finally made to these firms, Triggs & Company, of Richmond, Va., the Bath Company; Lewis Nixon & Company; the Union Iron Works; the Fall River Engine Company, and Newell & Levy, of Philadelphia. The Richmond yard would unquestionably receive two boats, but for the desire of the department to make a wide distribution of the work. The limit of cost fixed by Congress, exclusive of armament, is \$1,141,000 each, and it is provided that not more than two of these vessels shall be built at any one yard. The bids were as follows: Moran, Bro. & Company, Seattle, Wash.; one vessel in 30 months, \$1,122,000. Wm. R. Triggs & Company, Richmond, Va.; one vessel in 24 months, \$1,027,000. Same company; bidder's plans; one vessel for \$1,044,000, in 24 months, speed guaranteed 18 knots; two vessels, same type, for \$937,000 each. Same company; bidder's plans; one vessel for \$1,073,000, in 24 months; same type, two vessels for \$1,027,000 each. Same company; bidder's plans, guaranteed speed of 19 knots, in 24 months; one vessel for \$1,079,000; two vessels, same type, \$1,039,000.

Fall River Engine Company, Braintree, Mass.; one vessel, on the department's plans, modified, \$1,065,000, 27 months; two vessels, same type, \$1,020,000, one in 25 and the other in 27 months. Same company, bidder's plans, 27 months, speed of 18 knots and bunker capacity 866 tons, one vessel for \$1,065,000; two vessels of the same type, \$1,020,000 each, delivery in 25 and 27 months, respectively. Same company, bidder's plans, displacement 3,200 tons, speed 18½ knots, one vessel, delivery 27 months, for \$1,100,000; two vessels, same type, each \$1,060,800; one in 25 and the other in 27 months.

Burlee Dry Dock Company, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., for department's plans, one vessel for \$1,105,000, delivery in 30 months.

Newell & Levy Ship & Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia; department's plans, one vessel for \$1,080,000; two of the same type for \$1,050,000 each; delivery, 30 months.

Townsend & Downey, of New York; one vessel, builders' plans, \$1,059,000, delivery — months; two for \$1,055,000 each, delivery in 21 and 27 months.

Same bidders; department's plans, one vessel, \$954,500, delivery 21 months; two vessels, same type, \$950,000 each, delivery 21 and 27 months.

Columbian iron work, of Baltimore; one vessel on the department's plans, \$1,118,000; delivery, 30 months.

Union iron works, of San Francisco; one vessel on the department's plans, \$1,041,900; delivery, 30 months.

Bath iron works, Bath, Me.; one vessel on department's plans, \$1,041,650; delivery, 30 months.

Lewis Nixon, Elizabethport, N. J.; one vessel on the department's plans, \$1,059,906; delivery, 30 months.

These were all of the bids received.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy on behalf of Paymaster H. E. Jewett, appeals from the decision of the Auditor for the Navy Department in the settlement of that officer's accounts of the Cincinnati, for the second quarter of 1899, disallowing the sum of \$35, being paid by him on the order of Capt. Chester, commanding the ship, for damage done schooner Talafá. The Controller affirms the action of the Auditor, who holds that the accounting officers of the Treasury have no jurisdiction to adjust claims for unliquidated damages, whether arising out of the torts of its officers or from unavoidable casualties.

The Auditor of the War Department, under date of Aug. 4, submits for decision the following decision: "In the examination of accounts of disbursing officers of the Subsistence Department, the question arises as to the proper construction of the clause of act of March 15, 1898, making appropriation for the subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899. For payment . . . for hot coffee, canned beef, and baked beans for troops traveling, when it is impracticable to cook their rations, etc. The Controller says, in reply, that enlisted men are each entitled to one ration per day. He then adds: 'That an enlisted man, entitled to travel rations, is entitled to the coffee and sugar portion is clear. If when the coffee money, instead of being given to the men individually is given to the officer in charge to the exact amount to which each man is entitled, it might be held that strictly speaking, the unused portion belongs to the individual in proportion as it was not spent for his benefit. It will not be maintained that the mere non-use of the fund by the officer changes its status so as to make it revert to the condition of a public fund, and with its administrative disposition I am not called upon to interfere.'

The Controller has addressed a letter to Maj. Robert B. Smith, Paymaster, at Cristo, Cuba, respecting a claim for mileage between Cristo and Santiago by Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Depot Commissary, assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary. And these duties were to be exercised at Cristo, Cuevitas and Santiago, and were not to be performed at any one of the particular places any more than at the others; therefore it may be assumed, says the Controller, that his station was equally at all three places. It is held that Capt. Ryan was not traveling under orders and is therefore not entitled to mileage at the regular rate. He would probably be entitled, however, to the cost of his transportation between these places, as they were too far apart to be made on foot. In the case of Lieut. G. S. Butts, 5th Inf., who asks for mileage for a journey made partly by rail and partly on his own horse, the Controller asks for further facts before replying.

The Secretary of War has asked the Controller of the Treasury for a decision on the following questions: "Is there competent authority for the appointment of cooks in the Signal Corps, either under the acts of 1898 or 1899? If authorized, are they entitled to the pay of a corporal of the Signal Corps, under act of July 7, 1898, or to the pay of a sergeant of infantry, under Section 3, act of March 2, 1899?" The Controller replies "that each company of the Signal Corps organized by proper authority, either before or after March 2, 1899, is entitled to have one cook as a part of the authorized enlisted strength thereof, and that said cook is entitled to the rank and pay of a corporal in the Signal Corps as provided by the act of July 7, 1898, supra."

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

What was intended to be a war in Transvaal territory has become a struggle in the British territories of Natal and Bechuanaland. The Boers on the 9th of October sent their ultimatum demanding that England cease her warlike preparations and refer the dispute to arbitration. The British reply was rendered Oct. 10, and the British agent was instructed to ask for his passports. The ultimatum expired at 5 o'clock p. m. Oct. 11, and Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British agent, on that day took leave of the Transvaal officials. General Prinsloo was appointed to command the Orange Free State forces with headquarters at Albertina; the Boers occupied Laing's Nek, and the British hurried troops to defend their western boundary. Oct. 12 the Boers occupied Ingogo Heights and called upon all Afrikaners in South Africa to make common cause with them. This the Orange Free States had resolved to do, and her troops occupied Philipstown, Cape Colony, and entered Natal through the Tintwa and Van Reenan's Passes on the left flank of the English forces occupying Northern Natal. Martial law was declared at Bloemfontein, capital of the Free State. On the East the Boers advanced against Mafeking and destroyed an English armored train commanded by Capt. Nesbitt. Oct. 13 the Boers occupied Spitzkop, near Newcastle, and Vryburg was surrendered to them, and stories of treachery were current. The British took up a position near Ladysmith, Natal, and England gave the United States formal notification of the war.

Saturday, Oct. 14, the Boers attacked the English at Mafeking just across the boundary at the southwestern corner of the Transvaal. They destroyed an armored train. Another armored train attacked the Boers and inflicted some loss upon them. These affairs were with colonial troops. The opening affair was at Kraiepan, where the train carrying a couple of guns from Vryburg to Mafeking fell into a trap, the Boers having torn up the rails and planted guns to command the gap. British Bechuanaland and Rhodesia were now isolated and the close investment of Mafeking and Kimberley, where Cecil Rhodes is, was begun. Col. Baden-Powell, commanding at Mafeking, is described as an ideal officer for a forlorn hope, and his mounted corps a singularly efficient one. They certainly have rendered a good account of themselves thus far. At Kimberley the heaps of debris from the mines furnish strong natural defenses. Oct. 15 the Boers were reported to have been badly handled in an engagement at Spruitfontein, ten miles south of Newcastle. Since then there have been various affairs near Mafeking and Kimberley, but the actual situation is not yet clear.

The main operations of war have been in Northern Natal where the English have been forced from one position after another and have suffered severely in killed and wounded and prisoners, guns and supplies. Oct. 16 the Boers were reported at Dannhauser with 2,000 men and sixteen field guns, and their allies of the Free State cut the telegraph and destroyed railroad tracks at Norval's Pont. Martial law was proclaimed in Northern Natal. The Boer commandant, General Joubert, arrived at Newcastle on the 17th, and the Boers opposite Glencoe camp, where the railroad from Ladysmith to Newcastle branches off to Dundee, were reinforced the next day, and commands of Free State burghers, after advancing through Tintwa Pass came in contact with the British cavalry patrols at Bester's Station and at Acton Homes, a farm about twenty miles from Ladysmith, which they occupied.

On Friday, Oct. 20, the Boers numbering about 4000 opened fire on Glencoe camp from heavy guns, commencing at 5 a. m. A brisk engagement followed. Though the British claim the victory and their troops are reported to have done splendidly, their commander, General Symons, and 2 other officers were mortally wounded, 8 officers and 30 men were killed, 21 officers and 151 men wounded. A squadron of Hussars pursuing was cut off and captured. Only two officers of General Symons's staff escaped injury, which indicated that they had difficulty in keeping their men up to their work. The Boer losses are reported at 300.

The Boer forces were first assembled at Harriemith, Volksrust and Bremersdorp. Their right wing crossed the frontier at Betha's Pass, the center, with which General Joubert was, at Laing's Nek, and the left advanced from Wakerstrom on the east, the Free State forces meantime crossing the frontier through Tintwa and Van Reenan's Pass. The Boer's purpose was to occupy the British on their front while they sent raiding parties to destroy communication with their bases at Pietermaritzburg and Durban on the Indian Ocean. Communication between Glencoe and Ladysmith was speedily destroyed and the position became so threatening that General White sent a column against them along the railroad to Newcastle, and they were encountered Oct. 21 at Elandslangte. The intention was to reopen the railroad to Dundee. The British force consisted of the 5th Lancers, a squadron of the 6th Dragoon Guards, the Imperial Light Horse, two squadrons of Natal Carbineers, three field batteries, the Devonshire and Manchester regiments and half a battalion of Gordon Highlanders. After some desultory fighting commencing early in the day, serious work began at 3:30 p. m. After an artillery duel in which the Boers appeared to good advantage, though the British fire was much more accurate, the Boer position was gallantly stormed and carried with a British loss of 258 killed and wounded. The Boer camp was captured with two guns and a number of prisoners, including wounded. The Boers report 36 killed and 64 wounded.

Oct. 23 General White at Ladysmith learned that the enemy were in a strong position west of the main road leading from Ladysmith to Dundee, and that the Dundee force commanded by General Yule, in succession to General Symons were falling back on Ladysmith by the way of the Helpmakaar Road, Beith and the valleys of the Waschbank and Sunday Rivers. To assist this movement by occupying the enemy's attention a force was sent out from Ladysmith which found the Boers holding an exceptionally strong natural position seven miles from the city. A strong ridge parallel to this position was occupied and an artillery fire was opened without further result than to hold the enemy's attention.

Previous to this the Boers moved in strong force against Dundee and there was some sharp fighting there. General White reporting the Boer loss as 500 killed and wounded. Finding their retreat in danger of being cut off, the British evacuated the town Oct. 26, abandoning their wounded in the hospital, including General Symons, who soon died. They also lost a great quantity of stores and their withdrawal was followed by a panic stricken flight by the townspeople, who left behind a million dollars of personal property. Three hundred persons, including women and children, plodded all night in the torrential rain over the sodden veldt on their way to Umsinga, Greytown and Pietermaritzburg. The Boers informed those remaining that they would not be molested, but finding the owners gone, they broke into the stores, taking the most incongruous mixture of plunder, ladies'

clothing, parasols, etc. One burgher, in addition to a load of articles of every conceivable variety, succeeded in tying a bicycle in front of him on his pony. As soon as a patrol could be established the looting was stopped, and some of the Kaffirs who indulged in it were punished. A proclamation was issued promising safety to those who remained, and, generally speaking, the Boers were well behaved.

The British were not pursued at Dundee, the Boers apparently thinking that their withdrawal was a feint. The Boers are reported to have captured 1,500 mules, which is a serious loss to British transportation. The abandonment of Dundee and Glencoe is a serious matter for more than military reasons. They were the source of the coal supply for the ships of war and merchant steamers frequenting the port of Durban, which now have to look elsewhere. To provide against what has actually happened, the British Government telegraphed a short time ago to India to despatch to Natal all the available coal in the nearest Indian ports.

The English were now concentrated at Ladysmith where the Boers prepared to lay siege to them. It was roughly estimated that they had 17,000 men to 12,000 British. They have cut off the water supply and the city now depends on wells, six new ones having been dug. Their plan is said to be to attack the town on the east after destroying railway communication with the south. The place is one difficult to invest. It lies at the foot of a crescent of hills and is defensible westward over a broad plain through which runs the Klip River, which is easily fordable. The Boers are massed in a semi-circle around the outskirts.

The campaign thus far redounds to the credit of the Boers much more than to that of the English. The Boers have shown energy and sound strategy and they have accomplished remarkable feats in moving their heavy guns from position to position. Their artillery appears to be superior to that of the English. Considering that they were so heavily outnumbered the English have shown more daring than discretion in endeavoring to hold so many outlying posts, and they are being attacked with a scientific skill and a dogged, persistent courage for which they had not given their enemies credit. On the west the Boers are between Col. Plummer and Col. Baden-Powell, between Mafeking and Kimberley and between Kimberley and Cape Town. Three weak garrisons are cut off from one another and cannot be reinforced. The prospect is that both Mafeking and Kimberley will have to surrender.

The British Militia and Militia Reserves were called out Oct. 18, and Parliament was asked to vote 35,000 more men and \$50,000,000.

October closed with a report received in London on the 31st, that General Sir Geo. Stewart White had been forced to submit to the humiliation of seeing two of his battalions cut off and captured by the Boers in the neighborhood of Ladysmith. These battalions, the 1st Gloucestershire and the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, with No. 10 Mountain Battery, were detached by General White to clear his left flank. General White on Monday afternoon reported that this section of his force was missing, and next that he had been informed of their capture by the Boers. In manly fashion he took upon himself the whole responsibility of the misfortune, declaring that the position he had assigned to the troops in question was untenable. It has since been reported that the mules attached to the command stampeded and carried with them in their flight the reserve ammunition. Even then it is difficult to see how such a force could so have lost touch with the force to which they belonged and could have been forced to surrender without even an effort to relieve them. A more probable story is that told by the correspondent of the London "Star," who says: "While the Boers were engaging the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire Regiment from hills facing a precipitous mountain, another party of Boers crept up a gentler slope of the same eminence. Thus our men were virtually surrounded." The correspondent says the fighting lasted seven hours. He counted twenty British dead on the hill and one hundred wounded were picked up. Eight hundred and seventy prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

In addition to the loss of this command, General White had six officers and 54 men killed; nine officers and 231 men wounded. In a previous despatch he mentioned the fact that the lost column did not return with the main force after a reconnaissance. A hospital orderly, coming into the camp under a flag of truce with a request for assistance to bury the dead, was the first to make known the fate of the missing battalions and the artillery. In this reconnaissance General White had the assistance of a naval contingent from H. M. S. Powerful, under the command of Capt. Lambton. Their long range naval guns are reported to have been served with such accuracy as to render important service against the Boer artillery, which was also well served, it is supposed by foreign artillerymen. The Boer ammunition is said to be defective. At last accounts Ladysmith was cut off from communication and the situation there is undoubtedly critical. Thus closes a month more disastrous to British Army than any since a British column was cut to pieces by the Afghans in Marriana Pass twenty-nine years ago. Good will to England cannot disguise the fact that the conduct of the war against the Boers has not been such thus far as to add to the prestige of her soldiers.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Changes of station of Volunteer regiments ordered this week include the following: 48th Inf., from Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 7, for San Francisco, to embark for Manila; 47th Inf., from Camp Meade, Pa., Nov. 4, to New York City, to embark for Manila; 49th Inf., from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 15, to San Francisco, to embark for Manila; 41st Inf., from Camp Meade, Pa., Nov. 18, to San Francisco, to embark for Manila; 43d Inf., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 15, to New York City, to embark for Manila.

The return of the 20th Kansas Volunteers from the Philippines was made the occasion for such a tumultuous and patriotic welcome at Topeka, Kan., Nov. 2, as that State of processions and grasshoppers has seldom seen. The parade was miles long, the kisses a thousand a minute and the cheers could be heard clean across into Nebraska, the home of the chief anti-expansionist. General Funston was presented with a \$1,000 sword, the gift of the State, and told the cheering multitude that he was going back to Manila to stay till the war was over.

The 42d Regiment, Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, commanding, left Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 30, at 1:30 p. m., en route to San Francisco, and the Philippines. Six trains, each consisting of six tourist sleeping cars and a baggage car, the latter for storing rations and part of the personal equipment of the men, were used for transporting the command. Each train was occupied by two companies. A freight train preceded the passenger cars, carrying am-

munition, tentage, kitchen outfits, officers' baggage, spare clothing of the men and other equipments for the complete outfit of the regiment. The trains were provided with ample medical requirements and a contract was made with a Denver firm for supplying hot coffee during the entire trip. The regiment in breaking camp moved like clockwork. Col. Beacom stated, says the Youngstown, N. Y., "News," that it had been considered best to get everything necessary before starting, instead of waiting until the arrival on the Pacific Coast. Advice from the regiment, while en route to Frisco, state that the men were cheerful and enjoying their trip across the continent.

The U. S. transport Charles Nelson arrived at Honolulu, Oct. 12, en route to the Philippines, with a portion of the 32d Infantry and took on coal. There were 210 enlisted men on board, including a detachment of the hospital corps, Maj. Charles E. Cabell, of the 32d Volunteers, being in command with 1st Lieutenant Russell C. Langdon, of the 3d Regulars, Quartermaster and Commissary. The other officers of the regiment on board were reported to be as follows: Capt. H. A. Reed, C. D. Comfort, J. R. Hereford, assistant Surgeon; 1st Lieut. A. B. Schaefer, Adjutant; G. S. Ralston, W. S. Weaver; 2d Lieut. B. R. Wade and A. C. Miller. In addition to the regimental officers the Charles Nelson has six doctors on board—A. A. Surga, John J. Gilbruly, Chas. R. Cattermole, F. W. Palmer, Chas. K. Mullins and John H. Mitrie, and also the following: 2d Lieut. Henry N. Bankhead, 20th Inf.; Willis R. Coleman, 9th Inf.; Dupont B. Lyon, 16th Inf.; Arthur P. Watts, 4th Inf.; Richmond Smith, 12th Inf.; Eli L. Admire, 22d Inf.; Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf.; John T. Fuller, 37th Vol. Inf.; Wm. F. Groyne, 36 Vol. Inf.; Chas. L. Ballard, 11th Vol. Cav.

The 43d Volunteer Infantry, which was organized at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will embark at New York City, Nov. 15, for the Philippines, on the transport Meade.

General Shafter telegraphs the War Department denying the sensational newspaper stories to the effect that soldiers of the 48th Volunteers were obliged to beg in the streets for bread while en route to San Francisco. Ten days' rations were carried, with hot coffee in each section. The train was eleven days on the way, and additional rations for two days were sent to it by express. General Shafter recommends the discharge and payment of all men at San Francisco instead of at Manila, as many of them drop their money en route.

Five thousand bottles, each containing 500 three-grain quinine pills, have been bought for the Army for 90 cents a bottle or about 16 grains for one cent.

Maj. Long, superintendent of the transport service at San Francisco, has telegraphed the Quartermaster General of the Army that three transports loaded with troops for the Philippines departed for Manila on Wednesday, Oct. 25. They are the Tartar, Newport and Mauanense. The Olympia and Pennsylvania have left San Francisco for Portland, Ore., where they will embark the 39th Infantry and two companies of the 45th Infantry. The Mauanense has on board four companies of the 28th Infantry; Tartar, eight companies of the 28th, and recruits; and Newport, four companies of the 31st Infantry.

General Shafter has reported to the War Department the arrival of the transport Senator at San Francisco, which left Manila, Sept. 22, with 49 officers and 765 men of the 51st Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Owing to a report from Vancouver, that the Senator had encountered a terrible typhoon after leaving Japan, some fear was entertained for her safety, but her arrival without having any casualties set at rest all fears.

PEACE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The preliminary report of the Philippine Peace Commission as given out Nov. 2 is a conclusive argument for our retention of the islands. The report is signed by J. G. Schurman, George Dewey, Charles Denby and Dean C. Worcester. The principal points of the document are that Admiral Dewey made no alliance with Aguinaldo and no promise of independence was made to the Filipinos at any time; that Aguinaldo wanted to attack the American soldiers when they first landed at Paranaque, but was prevented by lack of arms and ammunition; that no joint movement of Americans and Filipinos was made against the Spaniards; that Aguinaldo is not fighting for liberty, but for despotic power; that the Filipinos are not now qualified for self-government; that should American power be withdrawn anarchy would result; that our soldiers have neither desecrated churches nor murdered prisoners, and that American control means peace and order and a guarantee against foreign aggression.

The report says: "After the landing of our troops, Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris this determination was strengthened. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us, except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations, and to the friends of the Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force."

The commissioners deny that American soldiers looted Filipino churches or murdered prisoners. The establishment of municipal government in many towns, they declare, has been accomplished with satisfactory results, and the anti-American feeling is almost entirely confined to a small part of Luzon.

In closing the report says: "Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of their country, commercial and industrial prosperity and as large a share of the affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take. When peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then in the language of a leading Filipino, his people will, under our guidance, 'become more American than the Americans themselves.'"

The New York "Herald" quotes Admiral Dewey in its issue of Nov. 3, as speaking thus of the report: "I endorse every word of the Peace Commission's admirable report. It is an absolutely truthful representation of all that has happened and of the existing situation. There has never been a moment since the first gun was fired that the United States could have withdrawn from the islands, and the reasons set forth in the report as to why permanent American control is essential are, in my opinion, unanswerable. There is no alternative. That the Tagalos are realizing it is shown by the rapid disintegration from Aguinaldo's ranks. The later advices show a very decided improvement in the situation. I look for an early termination of the war. In fact, I firmly believe that the bottom has dropped out of the insurrection."

The collier Marcellus, Comdr. Lillie, will leave the Navy Yard, New York, shortly for a sea trip to test the new device of coaling vessels at sea. She will have a crew made up of sailors from the battleship Indiana.

The War Department has issued a circular asking the officers of the Army to furnish the name and address of his nearest relative to the Adjutant General of the Army.

We learn that the report of Maj. Gen. Miles is very brief and does not deal with the military situation in the Philippines beyond submitting the various reports of officers forwarded to the Commanding General.

The Controller has decided that Col. Edward J. McClelland, A. A. G., must pay for telegrams sent by him pertaining to the application for leaves of absence for certain officers. The Controller says it requires no argument to show that leaves are granted for the benefit of the persons, and that any cost relating thereto should not be borne by the United States.

The first case to be arbitrated since the Hague Peace Conference promises to be the claim of the United States against Russia for the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea in the neighborhood of the Commander Islands. The point of dispute seems to be wholly on the question whether three miles or seven miles out to sea is the present territorial limit under international law.

The following telegram regarding the trouble on the Mexican border was received at the War Department Oct. 30 from General Merriam: "Capt. Wright, with troop 9th Cavalry, encamped at Naco, Mexican border, Oct. 26, reports consultation with Mexican officers. Further trouble not likely. Saloons on Mexican side responsible for disorder. Wright will remain at Naco. Instructed to allow no armed men to cross Mexican line in either direction, arresting and disarming if they persist."

The death of General Guy V. Henry will make no change as General Merriam will continue in the command of his department and General Henry's death causes only one more vacancy to exist, the other having occurred by reason of the retirement of General Shafter. It is expected that General Lawton and General MacArthur will be promoted to Brigadier Generals in the regular Army, but which will take precedence is reported to depend upon the opportunity which one or the other has to most distinguish himself in the Philippines.

The fireside is the greatest school. We don't know that any great writer has said this, but if he hasn't he ought to, for it comes pretty near the truth. In that school of sweet memories the "St. Nicholas" magazine has a large and instructive place. If all the promises it makes are kept, and they always have been heretofore, the young folks of the country have a rare treat in store for them in the coming twelve months. Every writer who knows how to interest the juvenile mind, as well as the maturer intellect, has been enlisted as a contributor to its pages. Soldiers, statesmen, poets, travelers, novelists will speak to the youth of the country, and we may be sure they will give no uncertain lessons in patriotism and devotion to duty.

A Quebec correspondent writes: The French-Canadians, while entertaining a strong attachment to the country of their origin in a sentimental way, have long recognized, and now, perhaps, more strongly than ever, that they are not only Canadians but an American people. The recent parade of Grand Army Veterans at Quebec brought this forcibly home to them, for in the ranks of the visitors were many of their own relatives who had fought and shed their blood in defence of the Union when Canadians of other origins were giving aid and comfort to those who were striving to overthrow it. The un-Canadians described are playing a part similar to that enacted by the Tories of the Revolutionary War, and unless some means is found of putting an end to their provocations and the disturbance they threaten to cause in Canadian affairs, there will be trouble here.

A correspondent informs us that a day in the life of a Cadet in the Michigan Military Academy is an exceptionally busy and active one, with no counterpart in military exactness and academic richness except West Point. From the time "reveille" is sounded until "taps" is heard, every hour is fully occupied, and not a minute of time is wasted. During the hours for recreation on the athletic field two football teams are in hard practice; five tennis courts are filled with lovers of that game. From the golf links comes the warning call of "Fore!" If a visitor stroll toward the buildings he will hear some musical organization at rehearsal—band, orchestra, glee club or mandolin club. An hour after supper is free, and during this time the library is usually full of young men reading the current monthlies and weeklies; most of the best of these are to be found on the tables of the reading room.

Col. Ward, Assistant Adjutant General, has issued orders for the recruiting to their full strength of the home battalions recently returned from Cuba. These battalions will return to Cuba as soon as they have received their full quota, to relieve five other battalions now in the Cuban service. It will be necessary to enlist from 1,200 to 1,500 additional troops. The organizations to be filled and sent back to Cuba are Cos. I, K, L and M of the 8th Infantry, now stationed at Fort Slemming; I, K, L and M, 10th Infantry, at Fort Crook; E, F, G and H, 15th Infantry at Madison Barracks; A, B, C and D, 1st Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth; E, F, G and H, 2d Infantry, at Fort Thomas. Each of these battalions need from 200 to 300 more troops to bring them to their authorized strength. The selection of the battalions to return from Cuba will be left to General Brooke, at Havana.

There is a pretty tradition that marching in a big parade doesn't tire one so much because of the exhilarating music of the bands, but the experience of the West Point cadets in the New York Dewey parade was all the other way, if we are to believe a Military Academy marcher, who writes thus to the "Reveille," published by the cadets of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: "Although I was within one hundred feet of our band I could hear no music excepting the bass drum, the cheering was so loud." The cadets have only themselves to blame. When they "put up" company fronts that make people tear their throats out, it is unfair to expect to catch every toot of the band in front. One fellow at Seventy-second street and Central Park West, we noticed was using a megaphone to tell the West Pointers that they were "all right." The "Reveille," by the way, is a bright little paper and quite worthy of the institution it comes from, which, aside from the academy was the only military college in the Northern States prior to the Civil War.

The Secretary of War has issued an order revoking the orders to General S. S. Sumner, Maj. Story and Capt. Gibson, to proceed to the Transvaal to make observations of the war between the Boers and Great Britain. This action was taken on the request of Great Britain that only one military representative of the United States be sent to South Africa. Great Britain has no objection to allowing one American officer to accompany General Sir Redvers Buller, who will command the British forces in South Africa, and has already granted the necessary permission to Capt. Slocum, the United States Military attaché at Berlin. The action of the British Government is not a surprise. Had England granted permission for four officers to accompany the expedition like permission would have been granted to other countries, and England might have found itself in an embarrassing position should she have difficulty with some of the European powers, whose representatives had been observing her conduct of the war.

In his annual report Col. C. A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S., Chief Commissary, Department of the East, gives a modest statement of the enormous work thrown upon his department during the year ending June 30, 1899. He favors the payment of individual commutation to Volunteer organizations waiting muster out, in preference to contracting for their meals. "It enabled those with families to remain at home and resume their usual vocations, or, if out of work, to search for employment, and a crowd of idle men, not under the best discipline, are not desirable. The method of paying commutation every ten days was tried in New York and Philadelphia with great success and satisfaction." Col. Woodruff says: "There have been practically no complaints of the stores shipped from purchasing stations, and only a few where stores were transferred from one post to another, these are always looked upon with suspicion, and when shipments of this kind were ordered, the involving commissary was directed to examine the stores carefully and to ship none that were not suitable for issue or sale." The Department of the East was fortunate in having so experienced and able an officer as Col. Woodruff in charge of its commissary affairs at a critical time.

All will congratulate Admiral Dewey upon the happy prospect of matrimonial bliss which attends the announcement that he is soon to marry the widow of the late General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., who is a sister of John R. McLean, democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and sister-in-law of Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., who is in his turn a brother of General Wm. Ludlow, now on duty in Cuba. It is suggested that with this new factor coming into his life the Admiral may revise his conclusions regarding the acceptance of still higher honors from the American people.

The announcement in Washington of the engagement created an intense interest in social circles and was the subject of gossip by all. It had been intimated in the Journal early in October that the Admiral was engaged, and at the time a strong impression prevailed that Mrs. Hazen was the object of his attentions. On Monday night while the Admiral was at the theater he authorized Secretary Long to announce his engagement and soon the news spread around the theater, where a large body of Army and Naval officers were gathered to witness a war play. Mrs. Hazen has been a widow for a number of years and possesses great wealth as well as grace and captivating manners. She has been accustomed to the most exclusive Washington society and like the Admiral, is well adapted to it. The house presented to the Admiral is well adapted for hospitality, and with the large amount of money at the disposal of Mrs. Hazen, it is anticipated the Admiral's residence will be the scene of many brilliant entertainments during the coming Washington social season. No time has yet been named for the wedding, but it is presumed it will not be long delayed. It is now learned that in selecting his house Admiral Dewey first consulted Mrs. Hazen, whose choice was the same as his. Admiral Dewey will probably wear for the first time at his wedding the sword presented him by Congress.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Pratt, widow of the late Capt. Harry Clitz Pratt, 13th U. S. Inf., is at 302 West 163d street for the winter.

Adj. Davidson, of the 69th New York, has been tendered the captaincy of Co. E, 7th New York, and has accepted the nomination.

Lieut. S. D. Emblick, 2d U. S. Art., on leave at Boiling Springs, Pa., will shortly join his battery at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty, U. S. N., is still on board the U. S. S. Wheeling as executive, and will probably remain on that ship until his cruise is completed.

Mrs. A. M. Cook, wife of Lieut. A. M. Cook, who is now on his way to Manila on the U. S. S. Nashville, has returned to her home at 128 Freeman street, Norfolk, Va.

Col. Merritt Barber, the present Adjutant General, Department of the East, will, it is understood, soon leave for the Philippines for duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Otis.

Rear Adm. Ludlow and Mrs. Ludlow, of Washington, D. C., gave a dinner on the evening of Nov. 1, in honor of Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Hazen, who is Mrs. Ludlow's sister.

Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, who succeeded General Funston in command of the 20th Kansas Inf., has been brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry in action at Iuiga River.

While Lieut. Thos. H. Slavens, 4th Cav., of General MacArthur's staff, was reconnoitering with 18 men in front of Angeles, 40 rebels were met in trenches. There was nothing to do but charge and this the little party of Americans did, putting the insurgents to flight, without losing a man and killing three rebels.

Capt. J. O. Mackay, 3d U. S. Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 1, for Philadelphia, Pa., on a three months leave for the benefit of his health.

Press despatches credit "George A. Armes, of Washington, D. C.," as being at the head of a movement in that city to organize a filibustering expedition to aid the Boers in South Africa.

The following promotions in the Volunteer regiments are announced: To be Majors—James A. Shipton, in the 47th; George T. Langhorne, in the 39th. To be Captains—Harry L. Bishop, in the 47th.

Advices from Washington this week state that Rear Adm. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., will assume formal command of the South Atlantic Squadron on Nov. 14, hoisting his flag on the Chicago.

Mrs. J. Bryson Patton, wife of Lieut. Patton, of the Navy, is quite ill at her residence in Washington, and will be removed to a hospital for treatment as soon as she gathers sufficient strength.

Rear Adm. A. S. Barker, U. S. N., now the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has his wife and daughter with him and is disposed to entertain in the good old Virginia style so much in vogue with commandants of years ago.

Maj. S. C. Mills, of the Inspector General's staff will leave in a few days for Manila, where he will serve as an Inspector General under General Otis. During his absence Mrs. Mills will reside with Col. J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster, at Chicago.

Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, U. S. N., was in Washington during the week on business connected with the rehabilitation of the New York Yard. Following his visit to the capital Comdr. Smith went to Newport News to inspect the shops and machinery installed at that point.

The current number of the "Cosmopolitan" contains a readable article by Comdr. Webster, of the Navy, entitled "In the Engine Room of a Warship," illustrated by several good pictures of engine room and fire-room life taken by Hart, the well-known marine photographer.

Col. O. H. Ernst, Engineer Corps, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has reported at the War Department after returning from Paris, where he went on a special mission for the commission. He will accompany the commission to the Isthmus on the U. S. S. Scorpion.

It is the intention of Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, U. S. N., retired, to make an extended foreign trip during the coming winter, taking India in his course. He will probably be accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Kafer, of the Navy, retired, who will leave the United States on account of his health.

Adj. Gen. Corbin left Washington Nov. 2 for a week's visit to his aged father, at Batavia, Ohio. This is the first time General Corbin has been away from his office for a period of one week since the beginning of the war with Spain. During his holiday Col. Ward is in charge of the Adjutant General's office.

It has been erroneously stated that Lieut. Alton B. Cusick, of the 44th U. S. Vol., was assigned to the 49th U. S. Vol. He has been duly commissioned in the 44th U. S. Vol., and is on duty with his regiment now in camp at San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Cusick is the son of Capt. C. C. Cusick, U. S. A., retired.

General John M. Wilson, Chief of the Engineer Corps, has gone to St. Louis, where he will join the members of the Mississippi River commission, and accompany them on an inspection of the Mississippi River as far south as New Orleans. The inspection is to inform General Wilson as to the progress of the work of improving the river.

Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., has returned from Manila, where he was stationed on the U. S. S. Baltimore and a participant of the battle of Manila Bay. Mrs. Ellicott and children met Lieut. Ellicott in California, where the former has been visiting her father, Col. Williams, since July last. Lieut. Ellicott has been ordered to duty at the Naval War College and will leave Nov. 8 for Newport.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Nov. 1, 1899: Lieut. C. P. Eaton, U. S. N.; Ensign W. S. Whitted, U. S. N.; Capt. O. B. Mitcham, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. B. Fritchard, Jr., U. S. A.; Asst. Engineer L. F. James, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. C. McArthur, U. S. A.; Naval Constructor Wm. G. Groesbeck, U. S. N.; Capt. M. G. Zalinski, U. S. A., and Mrs. Zalinski; K. W. Ferry, R. C. S.

The announcement is made public of the approaching marriage of Miss Elsie Sawyer Moore to Mr. Robert Mazet, of New York. Miss Moore is a daughter of Commo. John White Moore, U. S. N., retired, and the prospective groom is the well-known head of the investigating committee in New York City, having under discussion the ways in which the city's money has been expended in the past. The wedding will take place at Bolton, on Lake George, next Saturday, the 11th instant.

At the residence of Mr. William James, St. James, Mo., his daughter, Mrs. Rucker, widow of Col. William A. Rucker, U. S. A., was married to Mr. James Dun, chief engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, on Tuesday, the 31st of October. Near relatives only were present at the marriage, including Mr. and Mrs. William James, Mr. Wm. J. Rucker, Miss Mary Dun, of Springfield, Mo.; Mrs. George H. Cook, of Baltimore; Mr. Angus W. Dun, of Ohio, and Mr. Thomas James, of Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Dun left for a few weeks' travel in California. Their return they will take up their residence at Topeka.

Lieut. T. M. Brumby, U. S. N., on Oct. 26 was presented with a beautiful sword at Atlanta, Ga., at the State capitol by Governor Candler, on behalf of the people of the State. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Lieut. Brumby and the committee went in carriages at the head of a parade which was made up of troops from Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia and of civic organizations. Grand Army veterans, Confederate veterans and sons of Confederate veterans were given the position of honor at the head of the parade. At the reviewing stand the parade was reviewed by Governor Candler, with Lieutenant Brumby as his guest.

On Saturday, Oct. 21, a quiet wedding was celebrated at the Church of the Gesu, Eighteenth and Stiles streets, Philadelphia, when Miss Anita M. Franco, daughter of Frederico Franco, of Guayaquil, Ecuador, was married to Mr. Herbert S. Mauck, of Conshohocken. The bride was tastefully attired in a traveling dress which set off her dark beauty. The brother of the groom, Victor Mauck, acted as best man. Only the immediate members of the two families were present. Mr. Mauck's father was Maj. Clarence Mauck, of the 9th U. S. Cav., and his grandfather was John Wood, of Conshohocken. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Mauck left for a honeymoon journey through the South. They will pay a short visit to Washington.

Maj. F. A. Whitney, 8th U. S. Inf., left New York for San Francisco, Oct. 30, and expects to sail for Manila not later than Nov. 10.

Maj. E. Van A. Andrus, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Du Pont, Delaware City, this week from a pleasant leave spent in New York City.

Lieut. C. A. Hedekin, 3d U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va., from Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with Capt. D. H. Boughton's troop.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt returned to Governors Island early in the week from a short but pleasant visit to West Point.

Capt. R. H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Art., was expected at Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of this week to take his family to Fort Morgan, near Mobile, Ala.

A neat roster of the officers on duty at the Headquarters Division of Cuba and of the Military Governor of Cuba, corrected to Oct. 1, reaches us this week.

Mrs. R. J. Fleming and little son, George Grimes, with her sister, Miss Grimes, have gone to Holguin, Cuba, where Lieut. Fleming, 10th Cav., is stationed.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Beacom, 42d Inf., U. S. V. (Captain, 6th U. S. Infantry), left Fort Niagara, N. Y., with the regiment Oct. 29 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Lieut. W. D. Conrad, 23d U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Dallas, Texas, for recruiting duty there. He was injured in Manila last year and has not quite recovered.

Lieut. H. O. Williams, 21st U. S. Inf., recently transferred from the 11th U. S. Inf., will leave New York on Saturday, Nov. 4, with the 47th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st U. S. Art., who has resigned as Major of the 47th Infantry, U. S. V., is expected soon to join his battery at Sullivan's Island, Mountville, S. C.

Mrs. Banks, widow of General Nathaniel R. Banks, celebrated her eightieth birthday at the old homestead at Waltham, Mass., on Oct. 26, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

Comdr. C. C. Cornwell, U. S. N., has been detached from the U. S. S. Petrel, in order to relieve Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze from command of the Monterey. The latter officer will proceed home.

Col. Walter Howe, 47th Inf. (Captain 4th U. S. Artillery), got his regiment safely housed on the transport Thomas at New York this week, from where they sail for Manila, via the Suez Canal.

Capt. G. C. Reiter, U. S. N., who has been on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., has been ordered to command the Philadelphia, relieving Capt. E. White, who has been ordered home.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., has completed his duties at Atlanta, Ga., in connection with the late Department of the Gulf and will spend November and December on leave and then join at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Col. E. J. McClernand, 44th Inf., U. S. V. (Captain, 2d U. S. Cavalry), arrived in San Francisco, Cal., with his regiment this week en route to Manila. The journey from Fort Leavenworth to the Pacific Coast was a pleasant one.

Maj. Allen, of the Signal Corps, has been ordered to San Francisco on an inspection and will probably go to Manila from San Francisco. He may also continue his inspection in the Philippines, but will not take charge of the work there.

George M. Lee, son of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, has been appointed 1st Lieutenant in the 39th Volunteer Infantry, and ordered to accompany the 47th Infantry from New York to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. Young Lee was at one time a Cadet at the Military Academy, but failed to graduate.

Secretary of War Root and a party, including Mrs. Root, Adj. Gen. Corbin and Congressman Hull, Chairman of the House Military Committee, visited Camp Meade, Pa., Oct. 29, and reviewed the 41st and 47th Infantry Regiments ordered to the Philippines. The Secretary was well pleased with the condition in every respect of the regiments.

A recent wedding of interest to New York was that of the daughter of Lieut. Gen. G. Digby Barker, Governor of Bermuda, to Col. I. C. Dalton, Royal Artillery, Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, London. Col. and Mrs. Dalton have embarked for New York on their way to England. Mrs. Dalton has a number of friends in New York.

Despatches from South Africa refer to one Blake, serving with the Boers against the British and supposed to have been at one time an officer of the U. S. Army. This is thought to refer to John J. F. Blake, who was graduated from West Point in 1880, promoted to the 6th U. S. Cavalry and resigned in 1889. He then went to Grand Rapids, Mich., and in 1895 stated he was going to Africa upon an extended hunting trip. Blake has been heard from several times—first as a hunter, then as a civil and mining engineer, and now as a soldier again. It is said that over a trivial incident he took a deep-rooted dislike to Cecil Rhodes, and this is the cause of his enlistment with the Boers.

The Manila papers report the presentation of a badge to Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st U. S. Art., the chief of the Manila police, made by the inspector and officers of the civil police. Maj. Tiernon is, we are told, a man of fine physique. He is built on a lofty mould, and no man could mistake his military bearing. He is a man of rare executive ability and one of the busiest in the city, but he has, in spite of the calls upon his ability, found time to so systematize and organize all matters connected with the police that crimes in Manila are fewer than in most cities of its size, in spite of the fact it is a mixed and semi-barbarous floating population, with tempers always ready to flash up on the slightest provocation like lighted gunpowder on a tin plate.

General Charles King, U. S. V., was one of the victims of the failure of the New York publisher, F. Tennyson Neely. Among recent publications of the house was General King's latest story, "Found in the Philippines." The author will probably lose several thousand dollars, but a pen as widely known as his will not be allowed to gather rust. One of the testimonials which General King prizes most highly in connection with his Philippine service is a letter he has received from Maj. Gen. Lawton, in which he says: "I cannot express to you how much I regret the necessity for your return to the United States at the time you did. I want to say to you that you are the only General officer whom I know who possesses that peculiar faculty or that magnetism which attracts men to him; you are the only one of all the General officers who has excited among the men of his command any great amount of enthusiasm. I remember when you left your launch to come aboard the gunboat just before the attack at Santa Cruz, a cheer went up from all the men in the transports, and you seem to possess that peculiar dash and spirit which carries men who follow you along with you with enthusiasm."

Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, U. S. A., is at Hotel Stratford, Washington, D. C., having recently arrived there from Maine.

Capt. E. A. Helmick, 10th U. S. Inf., who is on the staff of General J. H. Wilson, has taken his family to Matanzas for the winter.

Miss Elsie S. Moore, daughter of Commo. John W. Moore, U. S. N., it is reported, is to be married on Nov. 11 to Assemblyman Robert Mazet, of New York.

A female reporter in man's attire was found on the transport carrying the 29th Inf. to Manila. She was one of the employees of the ship and illness revealed her sex.

Army officers lately registering in New York are: Capt. E. P. Andrus and Capt. Henry Kirby, Grand Hotel; Col. T. A. Dodge, Gilsey House, and Maj. H. T. Allen, Everett House.

Maj. W. C. Manning, retired, and wife, have returned to Detroit from their summer trip to Northern Michigan and Canada, and are settled at the Hotel Ste. Claire for the fall months.

Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, U. S. N., was entertained at dinner at Sherry's, New York City, Oct. 31, by about 200 members of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, of which he is a member.

Camp Meade, Pa., will once again soon be a thing of the past. Col. Walter Howe's 47th Regt. leaves there Nov. 4 for Manila via the Suez Canal, and Col. E. T. C. Richmond's 41st Regt. Nov. 20 for Manila by the same route.

Col. Duffy, of the 69th New York, has appointed a new Adjutant, in the person of Grenville Temple Emmet, who served in the 69th Volunteers as a Lieutenant during the Spanish-American War. He succeeds Capt. John A. Davidson, to whom has been tendered the Captaincy of Co. E of the 7th Regiment.

Mrs. La Tourette, widow of the late Chaplain James La Tourette, with her daughters, Mrs. Genevieve Collins, widow of the late Dr. Joseph Collins, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mary Stotsenburg, widow of the late Col. J. M. Stotsenburg, are visiting Major and Mrs. Romeyn, 714 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C., and have leased a house, 531 Eighteenth street, where they will reside.

General W. S. Worth, U. S. A., retired, who arrived home recently from a visit to Europe, has taken a home in Washington, D. C., for the winter, at 1707 Q street. The General and Mrs. Worth had a delightful time during their six months in Europe. They made a tour through England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Belgium, the Rhine country, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy.

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley has purchased and presented to Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., of Hudson, N. Y., a colonial building in this city which will be converted into a free library and museum and home. Mrs. Hartley is a granddaughter of Seth Jenkins, Hudson's first Mayor, and the building was erected by him. The gift represents about \$20,000. Mr. Hartley is well known to the services as the head of the house of Hartley & Graham.

Rear Adm. J. W. Philip, U. S. N., commandant of the Navy Yard, New York, has received \$750 from Col. Charles H. Luscomb, of the Military Athletic League, as part of the profits of the military tournament held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, last winter. Five hundred dollars of the amount is to be devoted to improving the athletic apparatus on board the receiving ship Vermont. The balance, \$250, will be given to the Naval Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn.

At the invitation of Col. Clayton, of the 14th New York, Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, Department of the East, on Oct. 30 gave a very interesting talk to the officers and men of the regiment on his experience in the West Indies during the late war with Spain. In conclusion, Col. Clous addressed himself especially to the National Guard, in favor of greater intimacy between them and the Regular Army. "We are all soldiers," he said. "Our purposes are the same—our reason for existence the same. Our duty is to see to the faithful execution of the laws, by military force if necessary; to defend the country against all enemies, domestic or foreign. We are not politicians. Every one of those brave fellows in Manila or Cuba knows nothing of politics, but only to obey. He has no right to say he will not do this or do that, but obeys orders of his superior officers. He looks for approbation to his home. Don't forget the soldier fighting for his flag." The speaker was frequently applauded, and at the close of his remarks Chaplain Wilson moved a vote of thanks, which was given heartily. A collation in an upper room followed.

Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., arrived at Palmyra, N. Y., his birthplace, Oct. 27, and received an immense welcome. He was received with a salute from the Prospect Hill Battery and a general ringing of bells and tooting of whistles on locomotives and factories. The Admiral and his wife were escorted to carriages which took part in the procession in his honor. There was a platoon of police leading, followed by the 54th Regt. Band, of Rochester. Then came the escort of Grand Army Posts from Wayne, Ontario and Monroe Counties, followed by Admiral Sampson, Mrs. Sampson and Miss Hannah Sampson in carriages, officers of the village, clergymen of the village, the Manchester Cornet Band, the Fire Department and all the civic societies of the village, the Palmyra Cornet Band, the several secret societies and finally the teachers and pupils of the Palmyra Union School. In the afternoon there were exercises at the Presbyterian Church consisting of singing and speech making. Mr. P. T. Sexton, Regent of the State University, presented to the Admiral the flag which floated over the Capitol in Washington on the morning in April, 1898, when Congress adopted the resolutions for Cuban freedom. In the evening the women of Palmyra gave a reception for Mrs. Sampson in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

That the enlisted men of the 1st Washington Vols. have the highest esteem for Col. J. H. Wholley (1st Lieut., 24th Inf., and Major, 41st Inf., U. S. V.), is evidenced by the fact that on Oct. 17 they presented him with a handsome sword at San Francisco. The speech of presentation was made by Sergt. W. F. Budlong, of Co. B, all the officers and enlisted men being assembled in front of Col. Wholley's tent. In presenting the sword, Sergt. Budlong said that the men wanted to show the feeling they entertained for the commander of the regiment, and he hoped that the testimonial he tendered would assure the Colonel of their esteem. Col. Wholley thanked the men cordially for their handsome gift, and assured them that it would ever be treasured as the strongest evidence of that regard which he hoped he would never lose. Mrs. Wholley was present, and was deeply affected by the display of loyalty of the enlisted men, and insisted on shaking hands with every one of them. Her spontaneous act evoked great enthusiasm. The Colonel's name is inscribed in the gold of the hilt and on the blade is written: "Presented to Colonel John H. Wholley as a token of esteem by the enlisted men of the 1st Washington Infantry, U. S. V., October 17, 1899." The charges against Col. Wholley, made by some discontented officers of the regiment, were, after a thorough investigation, found to be false and without the least foundation.

Col. Henry Carroll, U. S. A., retired, residing at Lawrence, Kan., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Carleton, wife of Capt. Guy Carleton, U. S. A., and daughter left New York Nov. 1 to join the Captain at Manzanillo, Cuba.

Lieut. Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 11th U. S. Inf., was a temporary guest at the Sturtevant House, New York City, en route to join his regiment in Porto Rico.

Mrs. J. S. Poland, widow of the late Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, with her daughter, Mrs. Edwin St. J. Greble and family, will be at the Colonial, Eleventh and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, for the coming eight months.

The reception to Rear Adm. Schley at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4, is to be a great affair. The Regular troops from Fort McPherson and State troops from Maryland will be in the parade. From Atlanta the Admiral goes to Birmingham.

Lieut. H. L. Newbold, 7th U. S. Art., was expected to rejoin at Fort Slocum, N. Y., the latter part of this week from a visit to Dayton, O., to attend the wedding of his brother.

Like many other military and naval chieftains, Sir Redvers-Buller sometimes gives a sulphurous emphasis to his words. On one occasion an officer complained to his friend that his Colonel had called him a fool. "My dear fellow, you should think yourself in high favor," Buller generally uses much stronger expressions.

Lieut. J. Provost Babin, U. S. N., one of the Raleigh's officers at Manila, was married Oct. 31 at Germantown, Pa., to Miss Lena Allen Hoyt, daughter of Mr. Maurice Allen Hoyt. The ceremony was performed in Trinity Lutheran Church in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. Capt. Thomas C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Case, Morgan, Pearson and Heins. A reception and wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., who was placed on the retired list on Nov. 1, entered the Naval Academy, Oct. 28, 1850. His first duty after leaving the academy was on the Wachusett in 1863-1864, during which time she captured the Confederate cruiser Florida in the harbor of Bahia. He has also served on the monitor Dictator and Monadnock, making a voyage on the latter vessel in 1866 from Philadelphia to Mare Island. Other duty includes service on the China Station, at the Naval Academy, on the South Atlantic Station, and the European Station, at Newport, R. I. Ordnance Inspector, Light House service, with Bering Sea Squadron, North Atlantic Squadron. During the Spanish war Capt. Ludlow commanded the monitor Terror.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., in the Chicago "Standard" of Oct. 21 has an article, with portrait, of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., in which he reviews the distinguished military career of that officer, and says: "I have treated of him as a soldier and a lawyer. This résumé by no means exhausts the list of his accomplishments. He is an orator of very considerable powers and a writer of vigorous English. A contributor for many years to magazines, he became in the year 1882 the author of a monograph on Sumter entitled 'Political Conspiracies Preceding the Rebellion,' which discloses much of the inner history of that troublous time. Should General Anderson decide to publish his personal reminiscences a readable volume may be expected. But after all character is the final test. Throughout General Anderson's long and illustrious career his life has been so ordered that no odor of scandal has clung to him. He has lived the life of an upright citizen and soldier, and he will carry into his well-earned retirement the admiration, respect and confidence of brave and patriotic men."

A NEGLECTED HERO. (From the Cleveland Leader.)

In his speech at Chicago, on Monday, the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, paid the following well-deserved tribute to the courage, the dash, the splendid heroism and the fine seamanship of Richard Wainwright: "In the long watch before Santiago the terror of our great battleships was the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, those swift, fiendish sharks of the sea, very engines of death and destruction, and yet when the great battle came it was the unprotected Gloucester, a converted yacht, the former plaything and pleasure boat of a summer vacation, which without hesitation or turning, attacked these demons of the seas and sunk them both. I have always thought it the most heroic and gallant individual instance of fighting during the war." To this the Cleveland "Leader" adds: "The American people and especially the boys of this country should remember the words of Secretary Long. Surely Richard Wainwright, modest in peace, unusually competent and accomplished as the chief executive officer on the old Maine, an American whose blood has come to him from the Revolution, a hero and a fighting man, will shine in the records of valorous deeds, sword or no sword, for all time to come."

The New York "Herald," of the 22d inst., in a very interesting article on the 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, says: "No regiment in Uncle Sam's service can boast of more picturesque features than this one. It is almost entirely made up of the sort of men who Theodore Roosevelt said 'make the best all-round soldiers and the finest cavalrymen in the world'—the sun-browned, raw-boned, danger-tried rangers of the Southwestern plains. These men of the 33d fight equally well on horse or afoot. They ride like centaurs, march like veterans, are at home in the open or the chaparral, and are dead shots always. Among them are descendants of Crockett, Houston, Travers and Bowie, and many another pioneer who died with his boots on while fighting to free Texas from the Mexican yoke." Col. Hare, commanding the regiment, was formerly a Captain in the 7th U. S. Cavalry—the famous regiment of the lamented Custer—and at the battle of Little Big Horn, in which Custer was killed, Capt. Hare was in command of a body of Indian scouts. At the beginning of the war with Spain he was made Colonel of the 1st Texas Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Brereton is another daring fighter; he has seen service on the plains and is an old hand at guerilla tactics. He was a Captain in the 24th Infantry during the Cuban campaign, and was in the thick of the fighting around Santiago; at that place he was shot through the hip, and his gallantry in battle won him promotion to his present rank. From this regiment America will hear something in due time."

Next month in the British Navy will witness the initial experiment of turbine-driven torpedo boats, as interesting a trial to which any warship of recent construction has been submitted. The destroyer Viper, launched a few days back, now preparing for the trials, is fitted with four separate shafts, each carrying two propellers, and each being driven by four steam turbines of the pattern introduced by the initiators of the system. It is generally expected that if the conditions be favorable a speed of 35 knots an hour will be attained.

RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

James E. Hill, Captain, 42d Inf., served nine years in the Illinois National Guard, was Major of the 9th Illinois Vol. Inf., and served four months in Cuba, 7th Army Corps. Was appointed Captain in 42d Inf., from Lincoln, Ill. He is a cousin of the late Gen. Logan and brother-in-law to the late Gov. R. J. Ogilvy, of Illinois. He was born at Murphysboro, Ill., March 24, 1848. Was on duty during Spanish war near Mariannao, Cuba. Mustered out at Augusta, Ga., May 20, 1899.

F. J. Herman, Captain, 42d Inf., entered Ohio National Guard in 1888. He served as a private in Battery B, 1st Light Art.; Corporal, Q. M. Sergeant and 1st Lieutenant; was Captain of Battery B from March 23, 1892, to Sept. 12, 1899. Served as Captain of Troop H, 1st Ohio Cav., from May 5 to Oct. 24, 1898, during Spanish-American war, his Gatling battery not being called for.

James Clark, Captain, 41st Inf., was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 16, 1862, and came to this country in 1871. He enlisted in the United States Army at Pittsburgh June 14, 1883; was assigned to Co. F, 23d Inf., stationed at Fort Craig, N. M.; moved with the regiment to Fort Wayne, Mich., in 1884; appointed Corporal Sept. 26, 1884; promoted Sergeant March 8, 1886; discharged as Sergeant June 13, 1888. After discharge entered the postal service in Chicago, Ill.; took an active interest in National Guard affairs; elected 2d Lieutenant, Co. M, 7th Inf., Illinois National Guard; then Captain, and was serving as such at the outbreak of the Spanish war. Mustered into the Volunteer service as Captain of Co. M, 7th Illinois Vol. Inf., at Springfield, Ill., April 26, 1898. Mustered out with the company Oct. 20, 1899.

Arthur Carpenter Rogers, Captain, 47th Inf., is the eldest son of the late John Gasway Rogers, Captain, 10th Kentucky Vol. Cav., and Lieut. Col. Kentucky Vol. Inf. He was called into service as 2d Sergeant, Troop A, Ohio National Guard, April 26, 1898, by the Governor of Ohio under the President's call for Volunteers; appointed Recruiting Captain, same date; assisted in recruiting three troops for the 1st Ohio Vol. Cav., acting as Regimental Adjutant. Mustered into the service of the United States May 9, 1898, as Captain and Regimental Adjutant, 1st Ohio Vol. Cav.; appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General 2d Provisional Cavalry Brigade, 4th Army Corps, July 23, 1898, and served as such until the dissolution of the brigade, Aug. 20, 1898; honorably discharged Oct. 22, 1898, by reason of muster out of the regiment.

Floyd H. Crumbly, Captain, 49th Infantry, was born at Rome, Ga., May 10, 1859, enlisted in the U. S. Army Nov. 16, 1876, assigned to Capt. T. A. Baldwin's Co. I, 10th Cavalry; appointed Corporal January, 1877; Sergeant, 1878; was on the Victoria campaign on the Rio Grande River in 1880, and on many campaigns in the Indian Territory, in 1878 and 1879. He had no education when he entered the army, but through the kind consideration of Capt. T. A. Baldwin he was taught writing, arithmetic and spelling. Mrs. Baldwin contributing valuable assistance. He was detailed Post Sergeant Major of Fort Stockton, Tex., Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade commanding, with 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., Acting Adjutant. Served as such from December, 1880, to Nov. 16, 1881, when he took his discharge and returned to Atlanta, Ga. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2d Battalion, Georgia Volunteers (colored), at Atlanta, in 1890. Appointed Lieutenant Colonel commanding the above-mentioned organization, October, 1891, which position he held until July 21, 1898, when he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant, 10th Immunes (Co. A). Was elected secretary, Negro Department, Georgia State Fair, April, 1899, which position he held when appointed Captain, 49th U. S. V. Infantry. Capt. Crumbly has been secretary of the Georgia Real Estate Investment Company for ten years; secretary Trustee Board, Carrie Steele Orphanage, ten years, and for fifteen years was a member of the 1st Congregational Church of Atlanta.

L. D. Gasser, 1st Lieutenant, 43d Inf., joined Co. E, 2d Regt. Ohio National Guard, July 12, 1893; appointed Corporal, Co. E, April 25, 1896; appointed Sergeant, Co. E, July 30, 1897; commissioned Captain, Co. E, April 22, 1898. Served through the Spanish-American war as Captain of Co. E, 2d Regt., Ohio Vol. Inf., from April 25, 1898, to Feb. 10, 1899. Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 43d Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 12, 1899.

Fred P. Cook, 1st Lieutenant, 45th Inf., served as 1st Lieutenant, Co. M, 1st Inf., Wisconsin Vols., from Sept. 28 to Oct. 19, 1898; appointed 1st Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, and assigned to Co. M, 45th Inf., U. S. V.

F. M. Stafford, 1st Lieutenant, 42d Inf., served as private, Corporal, 2d Lieutenant and Captain of Co. E, 8th Inf., Massachusetts Militia. During the Spanish war he served as Captain of the company, serving in Matanzas, Cuba, last winter as Assistant Provost Marshal. His military education was received at the U. S. Naval Academy, class of '92, from May, 1888, to November, 1891, when he resigned owing to a deficiency in analytical chemistry.

George Henry Wood, 1st Lieutenant, 28th U. S. Vol. Inf., was born in Dayton, O., Nov. 3, 1867. Was graduated from Yale College in 1887; from Cincinnati Law School in 1889. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, enlisted as a private in the 3d Ohio Vol. Inf. April 21; served as Corporal and Sergeant; May 5, mustered into U. S. Vols.; May 10, appointed 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. In camp at Tampa, Fla., from May 20 to July 25, 1898. Appointed Regimental Commissary, 3d U. S. Vols. June 13, 1898. Served on the staff of General H. S. Hawkins as Brigade Commissary, 1st Brigade, 1st Division 7th Army Corps. Afterwards on staffs of General J. M. Andrews and General J. R. Lincoln as Brigade Commissary. Lieut. Wood is the son of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. A., retired, who graduated from West Point in 1845; served in the Mexican war and various Indian campaigns; was a distinguished general officer in the Civil War. Retired with the rank of Major General in 1875. On his mother's side, Lieut. George Wood is the fourth in direct descent to serve his country. Eliphlet King, 1st Lieut., 22d Continental, in the Revolution; Edward Webb, in the war of 1812; Edward S. King, killed in the battle of Chickamauga in the Civil War.

Alfred M. Ray, 1st Lieutenant, 49th Inf., served in Troop F, 10th Cav., from 1872 to 1882, and from February, 1885, to August, 1898; promoted Sergeant in 1870, 1st Sergeant, 1878 to 1882; promoted Sergeant, 1885, then Color Sergeant, 10th Cav., September, 1897, to Aug. 1, 1898; promoted 1st Lieutenant at Santiago de Cuba for 10th Immunes, U. S. Vols.; served until March 8, 1899. Mustered out March 8, 1899. Re-enlisted in

Troop F, 10th Cav., March 10, 1899. Promoted Sergeant March 12, 1899.

Robert Blakeman, 1st Lieutenant, 49th Inf., was born in Haskinsville, Green County, Ky., Dec. 10, 1870. He graduated from the Springfield, Ill., high school in 1890. When the war broke out with Spain he joined the 8th Illinois Vol. Inf.; served during the Spanish-American war in Cuba from June 28, 1898, to April 3, 1899.

James B. Webb, 1st Lieutenant, 46th Inf., was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1861. Appointed from Buffalo, N. Y. Accepted Aug. 30, 1890. Served as 1st Lieutenant, 65th New York Vol. Inf., from May 1 to Nov. 19, 1890.

Fred Boyer, 1st Lieutenant, 39th Inf., enlisted as a private in Battery D, Illinois National Guard, for five years, March, 31, 1879. Served as gunner and Sergeant. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, Troop A, Cavalry Squadron, June, 1891. Appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster, State of Illinois, with rank of Major, April, 1897; resigned April 26, 1898, to accept 2d Lieutenant, Troop K, 1st Illinois Vol. Cav., on that day. Mustered out on account of muster out of regiment Oct. 11, 1898. Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 39th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 17, 1899.

Arthur B. Christy, 1st Lieutenant, 41st Inf., enlisted in the National Guard, New York, on Dec. 1, 1885, in the 65th Regt.; 1st Lieutenant of Co. I, 65th Regt., March, 1888; Adjutant, 65th Regt., May, 1893; Captain, Co. G, 65th Regt., March, 1897; Captain, Co. G, 65th Regt., New York Vol. Inf., May 17, 1898; mustered out of U. S. service Nov. 19, 1898; resigned from National Guard, New York, July, 1899, from Captain, Co. G. Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 41st Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 17, 1899. His company had neither death nor desertion in Spanish-American war.

H. J. Parker, 1st Lieutenant, 48th Inf., enlisted as a private on July 7, 1898, in the 10th U. S. Vol. Inf., and was appointed 1st Sergeant of Co. A on July 22, 1898. Before that time he served in the State Militia for fourteen years and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant March 22, 1892. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant in 48th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf. on Sept. 9, 1899.

Charles Spinlock, 1st Lieutenant, 49th Inf., enlisted in the U. S. Army Nov. 23, 1882, and was assigned to Troop K, 10th Cav.; served in that troop until Nov. 24, 1897; appointed Corporal May 10, 1898; promoted Sergeant Nov. 17, 1892; served as Sergeant until discharged in November, 1897. During this term of enlistment his engagements with Indians were as follows: Geronimo's campaign of 1885 to 1886. During this period engagement with Apache Indians on Salt River, Arizona, March 7, 1890. Re-enlisted in Troop E, 9th Cav., Nov. 23, 1897. Appointed Lance Corporal per troop order, April 1, 1898. Appointed Corporal per regimental order, June 1, 1898. Promoted Sergeant Sept. 23, 1898. In the battle of San Juan Hill from July 1, 1898, to July 17, 1898.

Edwin J. Nowlan, 2d Lieutenant, 41st Inf., was connected with the Pennsylvania National Guard as a private, Corporal, Sergeant and 2d Lieutenant since 1892, and entered the Volunteer service on April 28, 1899, as 2d Lieutenant of Co. G, 2d Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., and was mustered out as the same on Nov. 15, 1899. He then enlisted, on Nov. 26, 1898, in the 15th U. S. Inf., and was discharged on Sept. 2, 1899, to accept a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the 41st Inf., U. S. V.

Frank R. Chisolm, 2d Lieutenant, 48th Inf., was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 4, 1875. Graduated from Avery Normal Institute of Charleston, S. C. Moved to Boston and studied pharmacy. Enlisted as a private in Co. L, 6th Massachusetts Inf., U. S. V. Appointed Brigade Ordnance Clerk at Camp Alger, Va. Served in the Cuban and Porto Rican expeditions with his regiment. Mustered out at Boston, Jan. 21, 1899. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 48th Inf., Sept. 9, 1899.

Frederic George Kellond, 2d Lieutenant, Co. H, 45th Inf., was born at Montreal, Canada, June 16, 1878, moving to Kentucky with his parents when two years old. His father is William Alfred Kellond, assistant general passenger agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at Louisville, Ky. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Lieut. Kellond enlisted in the Louisville Legion, Kentucky State Guard, and shortly thereafter was made a Corporal of Co. E; was mustered into the U. S. service at Lexington, Ky., as Corporal of Co. E, 1st Kentucky Inf.; served with the regiment in Lexington, Chickamauga, Newport News and in the Island of Porto Rico; in the latter place he served with the mounted battalion of the regiment, and for a time was Acting Sergeant in charge of a small detachment occupying the town of Cidras; was mustered out with regiment in February, 1899. He was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant of the 45th Inf. in the summer of 1899.

THE "NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW."

Frank D. Pavey argues in the November "North American Review" the question of our limitations in inaugurating an "open door" policy in the Philippines. He holds that "the treaty with Spain contains no provisions which exempt the commerce of the Philippines from the operation of the constitution and the laws of the United States, except in favor of Spain. The general enactments of Congress are in force throughout the territorial limits of the United States. When the Philippines came within those territorial limits, they became subject to those laws. The absence of the machinery necessary for the operation of those laws may delay their actual enforcement, but they are nevertheless laws of the land."

Mr. Pavey says that the principle that the existing tariff and navigation laws of the United States would be in force in newly acquired territory, without further action by Congress, was recognized in the annexation of Hawaii. He quotes circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury following the treaty with Mexico in 1848, relative to duties in California, and court decisions on the same subject. Mr. Pavey's conclusions are that the "open door" can be established in the Philippines as to the world's commerce in one of two ways only. Either by an amendment to the constitution, exempting the Philippines from the operation of the provision that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," or by an act of Congress making every other port of the United States "an open door to the world's commerce."

The former method, Mr. Pavey points out, would require the initial assent of two-thirds of both houses of

Congress, or of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, and the subsequent ratification of three-fourths of the several States. The last method would be an entire overthrow of the present tariff policy, and would involve the destruction of the present industrial and commercial system of the United States. Under the present constitution, he holds, the ships and merchandise of the United States will pay no tonnage or import duties in the ports of the Philippines. Under the treaty, Spanish ships and merchandise will be admitted to the ports of the Philippines on the same terms. They will pay no tonnage or import duties for the term of ten years. The ships and merchandise of all other countries will pay the same tonnage and import duties in the ports of the Philippines as they pay in the ports of San Francisco or New York. The essayist's final opinion is that for the present, "an open door to the world's commerce" in the Philippines is a political myth.

The "North American" seems to gain vigor with increasing years and is under its present management one of the ablest of American periodicals. It should be in every post library, on board of every ship of war. Its proprietor, Col. Harvey, has a keen appreciation of what is required to make such a periodical attractive and he has the able assistance of Mr. David Muir and Mr. A. B. Chandler, each of whom is thoroughly trained in his special department.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU HOOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 18, DEPT. COL., OCT. 25, 1899.

Urges commanding officers of posts in this Department to carefully study the requirements necessary to secure adequate protection of public buildings and property from fire at their respective posts, and announces the precautions to be observed.

G. O. 45, DIV. CUBA, OCT. 18, 1899.

The transportation of this Division having been reduced in accordance with the provisions of G. O. 29, c. a., these headquarters, it is hereby ordered that it be employed only for military purposes. The use of public animals, wagons, carts or ambulances for sanitary or other civil work is strictly prohibited. Depot and post quartermasters will make frequent inspections of transportation and will require the best of care taken of it. Animals which are able to do light work will not be reported for inspection and condemnation. Department commanders will require their inspectors General to give particular attention to the Government transportation in their departments and report to them any neglect observed. There is no source from which to replenish it, hence the necessity for the greatest care of that which is on hand.

By command of Major General Brooks:

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 46, DIV. CUBA, OCT. 21, 1899.

Makes an allotment of \$1,202.80 from the current appropriation for shooting galleries and ranges to the several departments comprising the Division of Cuba.

CIRCULAR 2, DEPT. DAKOTA, OCT. 23, 1899.

In compliance with instructions from the War Department, permission is granted to the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association to establish their work among the regular and Volunteer soldiers at the various posts and camps in this Department, and commanding officers are enjoined to facilitate the efforts of this committee to provide helpful, social and unsectarian religious influences, by providing such suitable quarters as are available; the privileges thus granted to be subject to the control of commanding officers, so as not to interfere with military operations.

By command of Brigadier General Wade:

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 38, MIL. GOV., P. I., AUG. 22, 1899.

Publishes the schedule of postal rates to prevail in these islands, including the islands of the Jolo Archipelago.

G. O. 45, DEPT. PACIFIC & 8TH CORPS, AUG. 20, 1899.

Capt. Louis P. Sanders, 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty as A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V., commanding Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, and will report to his regimental commander for duty.

By command of Major General Otis:

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 46, DEPT. PACIFIC & 8TH CORPS, AUG. 22, 1899.

Maj. Crosby P. Miller, Q. M., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, relieving Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, Q. M., U. S. V. The transfer will take effect Aug. 31, 1899.

G. O. 47, DEPT. PACIFIC & 8TH CORPS, AUG. 25, 1899.

Capt. Henry A. Greene, 20th U. S. Inf., is announced as A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V., from Aug. 21, 1899, since which date he has performed the duty of that office.

CIRCULAR 56, D. P. & 8TH CORPS, SEPT. 9, 1899.

Hereafter, when soldiers are discharged from the service of the United States, the Adjutants of the organizations to which they belong will ascertain their future post-office addresses, and upon receipt of mail for them, forward it accordingly, so as to avoid unnecessary delay or non-delivery, as well as annoyance to the Postoffice Department incident to the return of such mail to the postoffice without new address.

By command of Major General Otis:

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 157, DEPT. PORTO RICO, OCT. 7, 1899.

Publishes instructions received from the War Department relative to taking a census of the population, of the agricultural products and of the educational conditions of Porto Rico.

G. O. 158, DEPT. PORTO RICO, OCT. 9, 1899.

Announces that the following officers are appointed disbursing officers of the Porto Rican Census: Maj. Charles L. Davis, 11th Inf., Census Department of Bayamon; Capt. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav., Census Department of Arechibo; Lieut. S. G. Chiles, 11th Inf., Census Department of Aguadilla; Capt. P. M. Travis, 11th Inf., Census Department of Mayaguez; Maj. F. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., Census Department of Ponce; Capt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., Census Department of Guayama; Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., Census Department of Humacao.

G. O. 161, DEPT. PORTO RICO, OCT. 13, 1899.

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 27th Inf., having been relieved from duty in this Department, 1st Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department.

G. O. 167, DEPT. PORTO RICO, OCT. 19, 1899.

The period designated for small arms practice in this Department by G. O. 42, c. a., these headquarters, is extended to include the months of November and December, 1899, or so much thereof as may be necessary to complete the exercises enjoined.

G. O. 41, DEPT. SANTIAGO & P. P., OCT. 16, 1899.

The Department Staff Officers who have been temporarily located at Cristo will return to station at Santiago.

G. O. 15, 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 8TH CORPS.
SAN PEDRO MACATI, P. I., SEPT. 19, 1899.
By virtue of instructions contained in G. O. No. 38, c. s., Headquarters 1st Division, 8th A. C., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps.
WILLIAM H. BISBEE,
Colonel, 13th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 29, DEPT. EAST, OCT. 20, 1899.
Publishes instructions relative to the guarding against fires at military posts, given in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 28, page 194, under the heading of Circular 28, D. E.

CIRCULAR 5, DEPT. TEXAS, OCT. 23, 1899.
Publishes a communication from Adj. Gen. Corbin, dated Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, which says: "The Secretary of War directs that permission be granted to the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association to establish their work among the Regular or Volunteer soldiers at the various posts and camps of the Army in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and commanding officers are enjoined to facilitate the efforts of this committee to provide helpful social and unsectarian religious influences by providing such suitable quarters as are available; the privilege thus granted to be subject to the control of commanding officers, so as not to interfere with military operations."

G. O. 184, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 24, 1899.
The following changes in station of troops are announced: The 48th Regt. Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will proceed by rail Nov. 7, 1899, to San Francisco, Cal., preparatory for embarkation at that point for the Philippine Islands.

COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G. O. 185, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 24, 1899.
Before a General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Col. W. F. Randolph, 3d U. S. Art., was president, and 2d Lieut. William Forde, 3d U. S. Art., was Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. William B. Aiken, 37th U. S. V. Inf.

Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."
Specification 1st.—"In that 2d Lieut. William B. Aiken, 37th U. S. V. Inf., did absent himself from his company and post from on or about reveille, Sept. 13, 1899, until on or about noon of Sept. 15, 1899. This at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal."

Specification 2d.—"In that 2d Lieut. William B. Aiken, 37th U. S. V. Inf., did enter the post exchange in a drunken condition; did there drink with an enlisted man, and, following thereon, fall into a drunken slumber in his chair in said post exchange. This at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on or about Sept. 15, 1899."

Plea.—"To the 1st Specification, 'Guilty.' To the 2d Specification, 'Not guilty.' To the Charge, 'Guilty.'"

Finding.—"Of the 1st Specification, 'Guilty, but attach no criminality thereto.' Of the 2d Specification, 'Guilty, except the words, 'did there drink with an enlisted man,' substituting therefor the words, 'and there ordered drinks for himself and an enlisted man.' Of the excepted words, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty." Of the Charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the military service of the United States."

Executive Mansion, Oct. 24, 1899.
The sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. William B. Aiken, 37th U. S. V. Inf., is confirmed, but in view of the recommendation of the members of the Court and the reviewing authority it is commuted to a forfeiture of one-third of his pay per month for three months. As thus commuted the sentence will be duly executed.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
By direction of the Secretary of War, 2d Lieut. William B. Aiken, 37th U. S. V. Inf., will be released from arrest and restored to duty with his command.

G. O. 187, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 28, 1899.
I. The following changes in station of troops are hereby announced: The 47th Regt. Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Camp Meade, Pa., and will proceed by rail to New York City in time for embarkation Nov. 4, 1899, for the Philippine Islands.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following detail for the recruiting service, for the period from Dec. 1, 1899, to Dec. 1, 1901, is announced:

One officer from each regiment of cavalry, artillery and infantry in the Regular Army will be selected by their respective regimental commanders, and their names will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, with a view to their assignment to stations.

G. O. 189, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 31, 1899.
The following changes in station of troops are hereby announced: The 49th Regt. Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will proceed by rail Nov. 5 to San Francisco, Cal., preparatory for embarkation for the Philippine Islands.

G. O. 190, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 1, 1899.
By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in station of troops are hereby announced: The 41st Regt. Inf., U. S. V., is hereby relieved from duty at Camp Meade, Pa., and will proceed by rail to New York City in time for embarkation Nov. 18, 1899, for the Philippine Islands.

G. O. 191, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 1, 1899.
The following changes in station of troops are announced: The headquarters and 10 companies of the 43d Regt. Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will proceed by rail to New York City in time for embarkation at that point Nov. 15, 1899, for the Philippine Islands.

The 10 companies of the regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be relieved from duty at that station and embarked from San Francisco for the Philippine Islands in time to unite said companies with the regiment in the Philippine Islands without unnecessary delay.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. V., is relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 28.)

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., accompanied by his A. D. C. and Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf., will proceed to Jolo, Island of Jolo, to establish a garrison of United States troops at Siasi, Island of Siasi, and also one at Bongao, in the Tawi-Tawi group of islands, drawing the troops for that purpose from the present garrison at Jolo, each of these new contemplated garrisons to consist of a single company of the 25d U. S. Infantry. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 29.)

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., is assigned to duty with the 2d Div., 8th Army Corps, and will proceed to San Fernando, Luzon. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 29.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. G. O., U. S. A., will proceed to Bismarck and Fort Yates, N. D., on public business. During his absence 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., A. D. C., will take charge of the office of the Adjutant General of the Department, in addition to his present duties. (D. D., Oct. 23.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Russell B. Harrison, I. G. O., U. S. V., with permission to apply for an extension of two months. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 16.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Jasper N. Morrison, J. A., U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippines on the transport City of Peking, to sail Oct. 28. (D. Cal., Oct. 24.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, A. Q. M., on the completion of his temporary duty at Seattle, Washington, will assume charge of the Quartermaster's property and business on the U. S. transport Port Stephens, and proceed thereon to Manila. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert Kalb, U. S. A., to San Francisco, for admission to one of the hospitals for treatment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 14.)

Capt. William E. Horton, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Maj. C. E. Devo, U. S. V., Depot Q. M., for duty as assistant to the Depot Quartermaster in charge of water transportation. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 24.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Koenig (appointed Oct. 26, 1899, from 1st Sergt., Battery B, 7th U. S. Artillery), now at Fort Michie, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. M. E. Drew, who will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Capt. Charles T. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Francis H. Jones, Q. M., U. S. A., general superintendent Army transport service, for temporary duty as Q. M. and A. C. S., on the U. S. transport McClellan, to relieve Capt. Louis F. Garrard, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed at once to Seattle, Wash., and report in person to Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A., for temporary duty. He will there assume charge of the Q. M. property and business on the transport Garonne at that place and proceed thereon to Manila. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Maj. William H. Miller, Q. M., U. S. V., will report to the commanding General, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, for duty as Chief Q. M. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Maj. James B. Aleshire, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City for duty. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Maj. James B. Aleshire, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty as Chief Q. M. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 29.)

Lieut. Col. E. B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M., will relieve Capt. W. S. Graves, 20th Inf., Dept. of Colorado. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commy. Sergt. Charles Sanders, Fort Columbus, N. Y., will be sent to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Commy. Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds, San Luis, Province of Santiago, Cuba, will be sent to Fort Columbus, N. Y. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Commy. Sergt. Francis R. Cornell, now at South Framingham, Mass., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., and will report upon arrival to Maj. W. H. Baldwin, C. S., for duty in his office. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Commy. Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds, U. S. A., will report to the Depot Commissary, Santiago, for duty. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 14.)

Commy. Sergt. C. C. McVean, U. S. A., will report to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Division, for assignment. (D. Cuba, Oct. 18.)

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, A. C. S., U. S. V., will relieve Capt. Charles H. Krauthoff, A. C. S., U. S. V., from his duties in charge of the subsistence sales depot at No. 26 Calle Echague, Quipao, and Capt. Joseph B. Handy, A. C. S., U. S. V., from his duties in charge of the subsistence sales depot at No. 29 Calle Neuva, Ermita. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 3.)

Commy. Sergt. C. H. A. Brooke, U. S. A., will proceed to Manila. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 19.)

Capt. Geo. Dupont, Coudert, A. C. S., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Commy. Sergt. Chas. Saunders will proceed to Cuba, for duty at San Luis. (Fort Columbus, Oct. 31.)

Commy. Sergt. O. Denver will proceed to Fort Caswell for duty. (Fort Warren, Oct. 29.)

The following transfers are made: Commy. Sergt. Otto Denner, to Fort Caswell, N. C.; Commy. Sergt. George Stone, to Egmont Key, Fla. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

The following transfers are made: Commy. Sergt. Emil H. Steiner, to Plaza del Rio, Cuba, to relieve Commy. Sergt. Charles A. Moberg, who will be sent to Fort Preble, Me.; Commy. Sergt. John Mesterman, to Fort Ringgold, Tex. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

Maj. James N. Allison, C. S., U. S. A., C. C. of the Department, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on business in connection with the inspection and shipment of stores purchased for the Copper River Exploring Expedition. (D. Col., Oct. 24.)

Commy. Sergt. Geo. Stone will proceed to Egmont Key, Fla., for duty. (Fort Hancock, Oct. 31.)

Commy. Sergt. J. Mesterman will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty. (Fort Preble, Nov. 1.)

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, C. S., U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

The following changes and assignments of officers of the subsistence department are announced, viz.: Capt. Harlow L. Street, Asst. C. S., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Commissary, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps; he will also take charge of the subsistence sales depot at San Fernando, Luzon, relieving Capt. Will H. Point, 38th Inf., U. S. V., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 19.)

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., C. S., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, 2d Div., relieving Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh, Chief C. S., U. S. V. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 19.)

Sick leave one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Maj. David L. Brainard, C. S., U. S. V. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 6.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Charles W. Thorp, U. S. A., to duty with the 21st Infantry. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 7.)

Leave for twenty days, with permission to return to the United States, is granted H. H. Williams, A. Surg., U. S. A., upon the arrival of a medical officer to relieve him. (D. P. R., Oct. 11.)

Acting Hospital Steward Hugo A. Wahl, U. S. A., to report on transport Newport, for duty on board that vessel on her return voyage to the United States. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. John S. Fogg, U. S. A., to report in person to the C. O., Battalion 3d U. S. Infantry, Quingua, Luzon, for duty with that battalion, relieving A. Surg. George S. Pitcher, U. S. A., who will report to the C. O., U. S. transport Newport, for duty on that vessel on her return voyage to the United States. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. Frank A. E. Disney and George L. Hicks, U. S. A., will report to the Surgeon in Charge, 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, and to C. O., 19th Inf., Exposition Barracks, Ermita, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 31.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles S. Elliot, U. S. A., to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty with Light Battery G, 6th U. S. Artillery. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 30.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. James H. Hepburn, U. S. A. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 27.)

Maj. Herbert W. Cardwell, Chief Surg., U. S. V., to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty as Chief Surgeon. Maj. William W. Gray, Surg., U. S. A., to Corregidor Island for duty in charge of the Convalescent Hospital, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry Page, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to Manila. Capt. Jefferson D. Poindecker, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to Baco, Luzon. A. Surg. L. B. Sandall, U. S. A., to report to the C. O., 16th Inf., No. 6 Calle San Miguel, San Miguel, for duty with detachment of that regiment at Malabon, Luzon, relieving A. Surg. Raphael A. Edmonston, U. S. A., who will proceed to Calicut, Luzon, relieving 1st Lieut. S. O. Beasley, Asst. Surg., 11th Cav., U. S. V. Asst. Surg. Beasley will proceed to Manila. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 14.)

A. A. Surg. William B. Boyd, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 40th Inf., U. S. V., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Par. 39, S. O. 248, Oct. 24, 1899, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. William J. Boyd, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The Commanding General, Department of California, will relieve the following officers from duty in that department in time to enable them to sail for Manila, P. I., on transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., on or about Nov. 15, 1899, Maj. George W. Flabbe, Maj. George E. Pickett, and Maj. Manly B. Curry, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are made: Maj. Samuel Q. Robinson, Surg., U. S. A., on sick leave, from duty at Fort Reno, O. T. 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to permanent duty at Fort Reno, O. T. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

A. A. Surg. O. W. Woods, U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

Maj. Henry F. Hoyt, Surg., U. S. V., will report to C. O., 47th Infantry, on the transport Thomas, at New York City, to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

The following changes in stations of medical officers are ordered: A. A. Surg. W. Edison Apple, U. S. A., to Fort Columbus, N. Y. 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to Fort Banks, Mass. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

A. A. Surg. Francis G. Engelhardt, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Oct. 23.)

A. A. Surg. John T. H. Slayter, U. S. A., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on the transport Pennsylvania for duty with troops on the transport Lenox and proceed on that vessel to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Oct. 23.)

The leave recently granted A. A. Surg. A. F. Higgins, U. S. A., is extended seven days. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Frank H. Keefer, Surg., is extended 21 days. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to Baco, Island of Negros, relieving Capt. Charles Lynch, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to Manila for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 26.)

Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., and A. A. Surg. Paul C. Hutton, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 19th Inf., Exposition Barracks, Ermita, and A. A. Surg. William E. McPherson, U. S. A., to the C. O., 14th Inf., Cuartel de Malate, Malate, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 26.)

A. A. Surg. R. A. Edmonston, U. S. A., to report to C. O., 16th Inf., for duty at Malabon, to relieve A. A. Surg. C. F. de Mey, who with Acting Hosp. Stwd. Charles E. Lane, will report to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, at Manila, for assignment to duty at Banguo; A. A. Surg. Charles Fitzpatrick, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 4th Cav., and Acting Hosp. Stwd. W. Butler will report to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, at Manila, for assignment to duty at Banguo. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 26.)

The following changes of officers of the Medical Department are announced, viz.: A. A. Surg. Ernest C. Schuitze, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 3d Inf., at Balingan, Luzon, for temporary duty during the illness of A. A. Surg. Gilbert I. Cullen, U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. William R. Davis, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Visayan Military District, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 21.)

Capt. William P. Lewis, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to Manila, for duty as Acting Medical Inspector of the Department, relieving Maj. George D. Deason, Surg., 11th Cav., U. S. V. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 1.)

A. A. Surg. P. McCallum, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, 1st Div., 8th Army Corps, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 6.)

A. A. Surg. John Sturgeon Hill, U. S. A., will report for duty with troops on the transport Tartar, to sail for the Philippines, Oct. 25. (D. Cal., Oct. 24.)

A. A. Surg. Charles H. Lowell, U. S. A., will report for duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., upon expiration of the leave granted him. (D. Cal., Oct. 24.)

Maj. Wilfrid Turnbull, Surg., will remain on temporary duty at the United States General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Oct. 24.)

A. A. Surg. James B. Hallwood, U. S. A., will report for duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27.

A. A. Surg. Evan P. Howell, U. S. A., will report for duty with troops on the transport Centennial during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippines and return to San Francisco. (D. Cal., Oct. 27.)

A. A. Surg. James B. Pascoe, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Oct. 26.)

Maj. R. M. O'Reilly, Surg., will proceed to New York. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

A. A. Surg. Ira Ayer, to Camp Meade. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

A. A. Surg. Daniel C. Cooney, U. S. A., will report to the Acting Chief Surgeon for duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 28.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Maj. H. M. Lord, Addl. Paymr., extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William Crozier, O. D., U. S. A., will sail on the U. S. transport Meade on or about Nov. 15, 1899, for Manila, for duty as special ordnance officer of troops in the field and other duty. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, O. D., U. S. A., will report to Lieut. Col. J. R. McGinness, O. D., U. S. A., Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department, for duty as his assistant. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 26.)

Lieut. Col. James W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., on business pertaining to the erection of gun carriages. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, on business pertaining to the manufacture of seacoast gun carriages. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia; to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey; to Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, and to Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., on business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages and supply of troops. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, O. D., U. S. A., will report in person to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., for duty as O. O., 1st Div., 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 1.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C. E., U. S. A., is extended four days. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Capt. William L. Silbert, C. E., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Engineer Officer of the Department and Corps, to date Sept. 2, 1899. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 13.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report before the examining board to meet at the Army building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Curtis McD. Townsend, Capt. George W. Goethals; 1st Lieut. Edgar J. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. Charles Keller, 2d Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, Jr. (W. D., Oct. 3.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The C. O., Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, will send Corp. William H. Griffith, Signal Corps, to Fort Monroe, Va., to be examined for position of Electrician Sergeant. (D. E., Nov. 2.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Signal Officer of the Department. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 26.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain William D. McKinnon, U. S. A., recently appointed, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Chaplain Walter Marvin, U. S. A., will proceed to Manila, reporting to Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, U. S. A., at the 1st Reserve Hospital, for duty as assistant in supervising the identification of the dead and the preparation of the bodies for burial. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 19.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. W. M. Whitman, Commy., 1st Cav., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., is relieved at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Troop I, 3d Cavalry, will form part of escort at funeral of Gen. Guy V. Henry. (Fort Myer, Oct. 29.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. CHARLES D. VIELE.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Fred Wheeler, 4th Cav. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 25.)

The leave granted Capt. Fred Wheeler, 4th Cav., is extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th Cav., to Passy, Luzon, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 6.)
Capt. James R. Hughes, 4th Cav., is detailed to act as Q. M. and C. S., on the transport Centennial, to Honolulu, H. I. Upon arrival of the transport at Honolulu, Capt. Hughes will disembark with his detachment and the animals under his charge, await the arrival at that port of a transport to carry the public animals to the Philippine Islands and will then re-embark to Manila. (D. Cal., Oct. 21.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., will proceed in charge of recruits to join his regiment by the next transport sailing from New York to San Juan, P. R. (D. E., Oct. 27.)
2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., is relieved from temporary duty with Troop F, 5th U. S. Cav. (D. P. R., Oct. 17.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

So much of par. 8, S. O. 248, W. D., Oct. 24, 1899, as relates to Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav., is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. THOMAS MCGREGOR.

The leave granted Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th Cav., is extended two days. (D. T., Oct. 19.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

2d Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 10th Cav., will proceed in charge of recruits to join his regiment by the next transport sailing from New York to Santiago, Cuba. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 31.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

Sick leave one month, with permission to visit Japan and apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. George D. Desbous, Surg., 11th Cav. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 1.)
Capt. Samuel G. Larson, 11th Cav., U. S. V., is assigned to command of the U. S. gunboat Napidan. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 19.)

15TH ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

Maj. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art., will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty as an assistant to the Inspector General of that Department. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

2d Lieut. H. T. Patten, 1st Art., will proceed from St. Helena Island to Sullivan Island to participate in target practice. (Sullivan Island, Oct. 25.)

2d Lieut. A. E. Waldron, 1st Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Fort Terry, Oct. 25.)

Sergt. Maurice Grammen, 1st Art., is appointed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Barrancas, Oct. 22.)

Sergt. R. A. Moody, 1st Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Sullivan Island, Oct. 12.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. John T. Martin, 1st Art. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

Leave for one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh La F. Appewhite, 2d Art. (D. E., Oct. 28.)

The C. O., Fort McPherson, Ga., will send Sergt. Edgar S. Gulliver, Battery B, 2d Art., to Sullivan Island, S. C., to be examined for position of Electrician Sergeant by a board of officers. (D. E., Oct. 30.)

2d Lieut. M. J. McDonough, 2d Art., will perform duties of Q. M., Commissary, Ordnance Signal and Exchange Officer and Treasurer. (St. Francis Barracks, Oct. 25.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

Lieut. Col. Edward Field, 3d Art., is directed to report in person to Maj. Gen. William H. Shafter, U. S. V., president of the Army retiring board, at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

1st Sergt. John Welby, M. 4th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Warren, Oct. 28.)

Capt. P. Leary, 4th Art., is designated Fire Marshal and Lieut. W. S. Foidmar assistant. (Fort McHenry, Oct. 28.)

2d Lieut. E. S. Stranget, 4th Art., is appointed Commissary, Treasurer and Police Officer. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 29.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art., is detailed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Mott, Oct. 31.)

Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th Art., will inspect the detachment on duty at Fort Strong. (Fort Warren, Oct. 30.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

Lieut. Col. T. McCrea and Maj. J. K. Myrick, 5th Art., will proceed to New York, Oct. 25, to act as pallbearers at funeral of Guy V. Henry. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 28.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Pence, 5th Art., will proceed to Bensonhurst, L. I., and return, and carry out instructions. (D. E., Nov. 2.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

2d Lieut. William A. Copp, 6th Art., is relieved from the command of the U. S. gunboat Napidan. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 24.)

Capt. George E. Sage, 6th Art., and 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., will accompany the 51st Iowa Vol. Inf. to the United States. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 6.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., is at his own request relieved from the operation of so much of par. 8, S. O. 248, Oct. 24, 1899, W. D. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 7th Art., A. D. C., will proceed to Arlington Cemetery, Oct. 29, to accompany the remains of the late Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, and upon termination of the exercises attending interment there, will return to his station. (D. E., Oct. 28.)

2d Lieut. I. K. Ward, 7th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 15.)

Corps. H. Follinsbee, P. Kirschbaum and J. Bergeron, D. 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergt. W. J. Bell, E. 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Adams with a detachment. (Fort Preble, Oct. 30.)

Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Popham on public business. (Fort Preble, Oct. 26.)

1st Lieut. A. S. Conklin, 7th Art., with platoon of Light Battery M, will proceed to R. K. depot to carry and escort remains of Gen. Guy V. Henry. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 29.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. ABRAHAM A. HARBACH.

Capt. Nat. P. Phister, 1st Inf., having reported, will proceed to join his station by the next transport sailing from New York to Havana. (D. E., Oct. 29.)

Leave to include Oct. 31, 1899, to take effect from the date of expiration of the extension of sick leave granted him is granted Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, Adj., 1st Inf. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Inf.: 2d Lieut. Augustus H. Bishop from Co. L to Co. K; 2d Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver from Co. K to Co. L. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, 2d Inf., to take effect upon his muster-out as Major, 20th Kansas. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Capt. Edmund K. Webster, Q. M., 2d Inf., is transferred to Co. E of that regiment, vice Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf., who will remain unassigned to a company until a Q. M. shall be appointed, vice Capt. Webster. Capt. Webster will proceed to New York, for further orders. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 3d Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 12.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in U. S., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Henry O. Cabell, 3d Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 7.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 23.)

Sergt. Palmer G. Wood, 3d Inf., will report for examination to determine his fitness for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 19.)

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. John W. Hannay, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Cranston, 4th Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 12.)

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. James M. J. Sanno, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Sick leave one month, with permission to visit Japan, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. James M. J. Sanno, 4th Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 6.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

2d Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf., will proceed to Santiago for duty with the mounted detachment in that city, relieving Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, Adj., 5th U. S. Inf., who will report for duty at Socorro, Cuba. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 16.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

Maj. William H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf., Acting Insp. Gen. of the Department, will make the annual inspection of Fort McIntosh, Texas. (D. T., Oct. 23.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWIN M. COATES.

Sick leave for six months is granted Capt. John S. Grisard, 7th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Capt. D. L. Howell, 7th Inf., will remain at Madison Barracks until further orders. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 25.)

So much of par. 16, S. O. 248, W. D., Oct. 24, 1899, as directs 2d Lieut. Athelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Inf., to report for examination for promotion before the Board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Leave for 30 days is granted Maj. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf. (D. E., Oct. 31.)

1st Lieut. William Wallace, 7th Inf., will in addition to his present duties at Fort Wayne, Mich., take charge temporarily of the recruiting station in Detroit, Mich. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

2d Lieut. W. O. Smith, 7th Inf., is detailed Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort McHenry, Oct. 28.)

Sergt. J. P. Duke, 7th Inf., is detailed Overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort Ontario, Nov. 1.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., to join his company at Fort Snelling, Minn. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Bert H. Merchant, 8th Inf., A. D. C., is extended 14 days. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after Nov. 1, 1899, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (D. D., Oct. 24.)

Capt. Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf., will proceed in charge of recruits to join his regiment by the next transport sailing from New York to Havana, Cuba. (D. E., Oct. 27.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM.

Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., to Manila, for duty as Chief Commissary of the 1st Div., 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 1.)

1st Lieut. D. M. Harborne, Jr., 9th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport City of Sydney, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Oct. 27.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. EZRA P. HWEERS.

1st Lieut. A. P. Berry, 10th Inf., A. D. C., will temporarily perform the duties of signal officer, Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 26.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinknerhoff, 11th Inf., having reported, will proceed to join his station by the next transport sailing from New York City to San Juan, P. R. (D. E., Oct. 28.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.

Lieut. Col. Smith, 12th Inf., in regimental orders, dated Angeles, Luzon, Sept. 4, 1899, pays the following tribute to a faithful non-commissioned officer: "After thirty-one years of faithful service, all of which has been in this regiment, Sergt. John M. Williamson, Co. F, 12th U. S. Inf., has been retired from active service. Fidelity has always been the keynote of his conduct and he retires full of honors as of years. His service has extended from 1868 till now. In the Digger tribes in Iowa, the Modocs in 1872-3 and the Nez Percés and Bannocks in 1877-81. In 1899 he participated in the war in the Philippine Islands. In taking leave of him the regimental commander and the officers and men of the regiment congratulate him on having attained his well earned rest and feel that the service has been the better for his having been in it."

Sick leave one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Williams, 12th Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 14.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Willis Uline, 12th Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

1st Lieut. James P. Harbison, 12th Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

Sick leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. Willis Uline, 12th Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 2.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. AARON S. DAGGETT.

2d Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 5, 1899, is assigned to the 14th Inf., and will report in person in New York City, prior to Nov. 15, 1899, to the C. O., 43d Inf., for duty with that regiment until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will proceed to join his own regiment. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

2d Lieut. Fred W. Herahier, 14th Inf., and Henry C. White, Jr., 11th Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Oct. 26.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

1st Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf., having reported, will proceed in charge of recruits to join his regiment by the next transport sailing from New York to Havana. (D. E., Oct. 27.)

Leave one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frank E. Bamford, Battalion Adjutant, 15th Inf. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 14.)

1st Lieut. J. W. Moore, 15th Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 27.)

Corps. P. J. McGee and E. J. McGorry, E 15th Inf., have been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. Frank R. Hawkins, 3d Inf., transferred to the 15th Inf., Co. E. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. CHARLES C. HOOD.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 16th Inf., will report to his regimental commander, at Calocan, instead of San Fernando. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 24.)

2d Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., 16th Inf., is assigned to duty as Depot Q. M. and C. District of Cavite. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 18.)

Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf., will proceed from Cavite to San Fernando, Luzon, reporting to Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 26.)

1st Lieut. Isaac Erwin, 16th Inf., is appointed Judge of the Provost Court for the Military District of Cavite, relieving Capt. Thomas M. Moody, 16th Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 26.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. JACOB H. SMITH.

Sick leave for two months is granted Maj. Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. GILBERT S. CARPENTER.

Capt. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

The 19th Inf., having arrived on the U. S. transport Tartar, is assigned to the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 24.)

Lieut. Frank H. Watson, Comm'y., 19th U. S. Inf., is assigned to duty as Commissary on board the U. S. transport Ohio on her voyage to Iloilo, Island of Panay. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 8.)

Headquarters and two battalions of the 19th U. S. Inf. will proceed on Sept. 12, 1899, by the U. S. A. T. Indiana and El Cano, to Iloilo, Island of Panay. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 8.)

Capt. William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in that hospital. (D. Cal., Oct. 27.)

Headquarters and two battalions of the 19th U. S. Inf., will hold themselves in readiness to embark for Iloilo, Island of Panay. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 1.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.

Sick leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. U. G. Worrlow, 20th Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 13.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 2.)

Capt. John C. Dent, 20th Inf., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination for promotion. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

Capt. Benjamin Alford, 20th Inf., to San Fernando, Luzon, for duty on staff of Gen. MacArthur. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 6.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. JACOB KLINE.

1st Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf., is appointed Judge of the Inferior Provoost Court of Manila, relieving Maj. John A. Hull, Judge Adv., U. S. V. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 2.)

Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st U. S. Inf., and Lucius L. Durfee, 17th U. S. Inf., will accompany the 1st Tennessee Vol. Inf. to the United States. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 6.)

1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport Senator, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Oct. 26.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Capt. John Dapray, 23d Inf., will report to the C. O. 20th Inf., Fort Santiago, Manila, for duty with detachment of recruits for the 23d U. S. Inf., proceeding with the same by first available U. S. transport to Jolo, Island of Jolo, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 25.)

Maj. Owen J. Sweet, Capt. Charles L. Collins, and 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes and William A. Kent, 23d Inf., having arrived on the U. S. transport Ohio, will report to the C. O., 20th U. S. Inf., Fort Santiago, Manila, for duty with detachment of recruits for the 23d U. S. Inf., proceeding with the same to Jolo, Island of Jolo. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 26.)

Sick leave one month, with permission to visit Japan, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William H. Sage, 23d Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 2.)

Lieut. Col. Richard L. Eskridge, 23d Inf., will proceed upon the expiration of his present sick leave to Fort neo, Alabama Territory, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

1st Lieut. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport Pennsylvania during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Oct. 21.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. HENRY B. FREEMAN.

Lieut. Col. Charles Keller, 24th Inf., (recently promoted from Major, 18th U. S. Inf.), will join his regiment, reporting in person to the Commanding General, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 24.)

Capt. James E. Brett, 24th Inf., will report to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., president of the Army Retiring Board. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 7.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

1st Lieut. John E. Wholley, 24th Inf., will upon his muster out as Colonel, 1st Washington, proceed to join the 41st Inf., U. S. V., in which he has been appointed Major. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

Capt. Joseph D. Leitch (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., Co. G, will join his company. (D. Cal., Oct. 26.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, 25th Inf., is assigned to duty as Chief Inspector, U. S. Custom House, Manila, relieving Capt. Willis O. Clark, 12th Inf., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 19.)

26TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. EDMUND RICE.

2d Lieut. George Garity, 26th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 25, 1899, will report in person to his regimental commander for duty. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Commy. Sergt. George Garity, 26th Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Sept. 25, 1899. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

27TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. JAMES M. BELL.

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 27th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed by the most expeditious means direct to Washington, D. C. (D. P. R., Oct. 18.)

31ST INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. JAMES S. PETTIT.

2d Lieut. Richard M. Corwine, 31st Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 25, 1899, will report in person to his regimental commander for assignment to duty. (W. D., Oct. 27.)

Q. M. Sergt. Richard M. Corwine, 31st Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant of that regiment, will be discharged the service, to date Oct. 25, 1899. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

33D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. LUTHER R. HARE.

1st Lieut. Wilson B. Strong, 33d Inf., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

34TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

The leave granted Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, 34th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

36TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. FRANKLIN BELL.

Sick leave one month, with permission to leave the limits of this command and to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 36th Inf., U. S. V. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 24.)

Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 36th Inf., will report at General Hospital for treatment. (D. Cal., Oct. 26.)

37TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBT. B. WALLACE.

The 37th Inf., U. S. V., is assigned to the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 23.)

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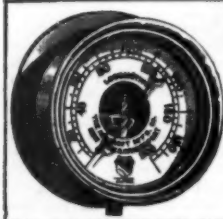
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References: W. Patterson Atkinson, 56 Storm Ave., Jersey City,
New Jersey.

A First Lieutenant of Infantry now stationed in Cuba desires
to transfer to any infantry regiment now in the Philippines. Ad-
dress, CROSSED RIFLES, care of Army and Navy Journal.

THE Iowa Wesleyan University of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, de-
sires a retired officer of the United States Army to take
charge of the Military Department of the University. Ad-
dress President F. D. BLAKESLEE, D. D., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

CAPTAIN of Cavalry Regiment in Philippines, desires transfer
with Captain serving in United States. Address PHILIPPINE,
care of Army and Navy Journal.

EXCHANGE Steward wanted at Fort Barrancas, Florida. Quali-
fications necessary, paragraph 4, page 3. Exchange Regulations;
preference as in paragraph 3. Lieut. T. N. HORN, Officer in charge.

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BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

State of Vermont presented Capt. Sawyer with a fine
sword and the Legislature passed some highly eulogistic
resolutions in his honor. A son of Capt. Sawyer is now
in the United States service in the Philippines, Maj. J.
Estcourt Sawyer, of the Quartermaster's Department.
Another son is Paymaster Geo. A. Sawyer, U. S. N.,
on the retired list, and a daughter is the wife of Com-

modore John W. Moore, U. S. N., retired. Capt. Chas.
E. Clark, U. S. N., is also a son of the Green Moun-
tain States, and Commo. Geo. A. Converse, Lieut.
W. B. Fletcher and Ensign Geo. C. Day were appointed
from that State. Vermont may well feel proud of her
sons. For a State that doesn't touch salt water she has
done well.

The daily papers noted the march through London Oct.
10 of the New South Wales Lancers, but the interesting
fact escaped attention that this was the first time
in English history, if we remember correctly, that a body
of colonial troops have passed through the metropolis on
their way to serve the Queen. The Londoners gave them
a great send-off, which showed that they appreciated this
new evidence of the solidarity of the empire.

"Le Yacht," of Paris, has an article upon the "trans-
formation" of French second class battleships. It gives
the information that the gradual reconstruction pro-
gramme is the reason why second class French ships
seem to be everlastingly in a state of being tinkered.
If a ship has a mast altered this year her engines or
boilers will wait till next, her armament till the next
again. The American and British systems are to pull
the ship to pieces all at once.

Our article in this issue on the care and transporta-
tion of horses will have special pertinence in view of the
continued mishaps to horses on our ships. The trans-
port Centennial, which arrived at Honolulu Oct. 5, had
sixty out of her 300 horses in slings, ready to die. The
horses had been at sea for eight days, each one fastened
to a stall just wide enough and long enough for its body.
For eight days the suffering animals had no sleep or
rest whatever. The horses started as fresh, spirited ani-
mals, brought from Nevada and Oregon. They arrived
thin and jaded, a large proportion of them only kept
alive by stimulants. About twenty gallons of alcohol
were given the horses during the Centennial's trip. The
animals were unloaded here and will be turned out to
pasture. How long will such management as this be
allowed by our War Department?

Of General Ludlow's report the "Scientific American"
says: "Such matter as is contained in this report and in
others that have been returned by our military governors
is excellent reading and should find its way freely into
the hands of the American people. We could wish that
some provision might be made for the printing and
wholesale distribution of such literature. It would do
much to remind the American people of the serious
pledges as to our humanitarian motives which were made
when we entered upon the war, and to show what earn-
est efforts are being made to fulfill them." This report
and others from Cuba have been a revelation to our peo-
ple of the capacity of our Army officers and their single-
hearted devotion to public duty."

In an address before the Society of the Tennessee at
Chicago, Oct. 10, Capt. J. A. T. Hull, chairman of the
Committee on Military affairs in the House of Repre-
sentatives, spoke on the fight in the House to defeat the
bill for reorganization just prior to the war with Spain:
"Members of the Committee on Military Affairs who
had not raised an objection in the committee room openly
abandoned their committee," he said, "and did all in
their power to defeat the measure. The powerful influ-
ence of the National Guard organization of the country
was invoked and telegrams came in a steady stream di-
recting members to defeat the Hull bill. The nation al-
ways had depended on the Volunteer for land operations.
The Volunteer in the Civil War so outnumbered the Regu-
lar that in public estimation the Regular did not count.
It was easy for the man who wanted to trim his sails to
a popular breeze to abuse the Regular and exalt the Vol-
unteer. And yet the man in the Regular Army was
purely a Volunteer. He was, and under the law must
be, a citizen of the Republic. He was more purely a
Volunteer than the member of the National Guard. His
action in entering the Army was personal and voluntary.
The Guardsman was almost compelled to go to the front
because his company enlisted, and many of them who
should never have left their families did go rather than
face the stigma of being mere play soldiers."

Further in his address Chairman Hull declared that
"the law we have now is simply makeshift legislation.
The country should have something permanent. It is
enormously expensive to act as we have been doing; ex-
pensive not in life only, but also in treasure." As to
the creation of a general staff, all bills in his judgment,
intensify the evil, as they leave all staff officers a matter
of detail. "To make staff officers simply a matter of
detail as proposed in all bills before Congress," said Capt.
Hull, "would make matters intolerable and destroy the
efficiency of the Army. An officer having influence back
of him would not serve long in an undesirable place. If
we have a general staff let it be as carefully guarded as
in the German Army, where each place is filled by com-
petitive examinations and the party holds it by merit
only. Then let us follow the German idea and select
our Generals from members of the general staff showing
highest ability. Such a measure will present more dif-
ficulties than a reorganization of the line of the Army,
and I do not believe it feasible for a nation, where at
best the Regular establishment will be very small and
where our Commander-in-Chief is liable to change every
four years."

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AN INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON.

Perhaps those who have been criticising General Otis will think better of his military ability after comparing his campaign with that of the British in South Africa. Making all proper allowance for the different conditions a comparison can only reflect the highest credit on the American commander in the Philippines. He undertook, like a man in the dark, a work in which white men had for 300 years been vainly trying to obtain a permanent success. Spain's best soldiers had met defeat repeatedly, although they were disciplined and acclimated regulars. Otis essayed to conquer the nimble natives principally with green volunteers, who came from a cold and rigorous climate. The experience of the American General in fighting the Indians has been probably the chief element in keeping the campaign in Luzon thus far free from strategical or tactical blunders.

General Otis knew that the only way to overcome an enemy having a low power of cohesion and practically no organization was to follow up a defeat and give the retreating forces no time to reorganize. This the eternally "to-morrow" policy of the Spaniards never kept in view. A victory in the forenoon meant a siesta and cigarettes in the afternoon. General Otis, with an old Indian fighter's disdain for such methods, might in pursuing an opposite policy, have been tempted into such extravagant exhibitions of martial energy as have led to the great British losses around Ladysmith.

It is all very well to speak, slightly of the Filipino army as compared with the Boers, but when in sight of a fortified town held by 10,000 disciplined intrenched troops, a column of 1,000 British is bagged, potted as a poacher would snare his game, one cannot speak too highly of the ability of a General who can conduct operations with a few hundred soldiers miles away from intrenchments, in swamps and morasses, and get his men back to their base without a break in communication.

General Otis has been accused of over-caution. How much would the English not give to-day if General White had been accusable in the same direction? General Otis never was a spectacular soldier. He has always done his duty in a business-like way. The applause of the galleries never seduced him from the path of common sense. The result of it is seen to-day in the steady onward march of the boys in blue to complete an undisputed mastery throughout the island of Luzon.

In considering what has been accomplished in the Philippines, it must not be forgotten that when our military activities began on the island of Luzon, the Filipinos had pursued their operations against the Spaniards with such success that they held a large number of prisoners, and still hold them, and that the rest of the Spanish army was cooped up in Manila, with the enemy in possession of the surrounding country. Compare this situation with the present one, even at its worst showing, and we shall be better able to judge what General Otis has accomplished, in spite of his occupation with civil duties, and with an army certainly excellent in material and beyond all praise in its fighting quality, but unstable as the wind in its organization, which changed from month to month as troops came and went. A study of the map of Luzon will show that no time has been wasted. General Otis has evidently operated upon an intelligent plan. He has taken possession of the railroad running north from Manila and held it to a distance of thirty-six miles from his base, taking in the course of his northward march such important places as Calocan, Marilao, Bocaue, Bulacan, Malolos, Quingua, Calumpit and San Fernando, and gained control of the most important stream in Luzon next to the Pampanga River at Manila. Not a town along the line of railway was abandoned from the time General MacArthur's and General Wheaton's men swept over the rude trenches at Malolos and San Fernando.

It is not true that we hold no more ground than we

did in February. There was no attempt to hold ground we occupied temporarily while in pursuit of a fleeing enemy. To scatter the small force in isolated detachments over a large extent of territory would have been a serious error, as South African experiences show. The one line to hold was the railroad. Otis has held it. Every movement to the south was in the nature of a diversion, and in the very constitution of things could be nothing else. There is no railroad south of Manila, there are practically no roads, and any town taken there would have no substantial strategic value. To try to hold that section would necessitate a serious weakening of an already insufficient force, and impose an unnecessary burden in the way of transportation. If our troops could live as the Filipinos do, on a handful of rice a day, the conditions of the problem would be somewhat simplified. The fighting to get as far north as the Rio Grande was severe, and months were expended in the effort. If General Otis gained nothing in the fighting of last spring and summer, how is it that General Lawton is now engaged in and around San Isidro, 35 miles north of Manila? General Otis has shown that he understands war by not attempting to hold territory further than was necessary to make such force as he had most efficient for the destruction of the enemy. He learned his early lessons as a soldier in the Civil War, when this was the fatal mistake until Grant, the soldier, wrested control from the hands of the politicians and paper strategists, conducted war with the single purpose of destroying his enemy, and ended by taking complete possession of every foot of disputed territory.

There is no officer in the British service who has had the training in strenuous war that General Elwell Otis has had since he entered upon the practice of his profession during the fiercest struggle between men of the same blood modern times have witnessed. He has shown that he understands his business, and if there were no other proof of it it would be found in the extraordinary display of the ignorance of the fundamental principles of war found in the current criticisms upon him. Novelists and space writers who may or may not have seen a fight or two in Cuba, have in virtue of this fact blossomed forth in professional reflections upon the military blunders of General Otis, and some of them have had the ill-taste to spread their ignorant criticisms upon their own countrymen before foreign audiences.

The behavior of the American soldiers in the Far East has attracted attention in all parts of the world. So recently as just before the outbreak of the Transvaal war the Daily "Mail," of Grahamstown, Cape Colony, in an appreciative editorial on "The American Troops in Manila," said:

"One lesson taught by the struggle in the Philippine archipelago is the amazing fortitude of the American troops. Practically every man in the Volunteer forces has been under fire almost continuously since Feb. 4, and in addition to constant fighting, has never had a moment's freedom from anxiety as to possible maneuvers of skulking, wily foes, who know every inch of the country, and know how to take advantage of its potentialities. The lines have been so long that it has been necessary to keep every regiment to the front. The regulars have had almost the same experience but not quite so much of it. If the campaign has demonstrated nothing else it has shown the marvelous staying powers of the Uncle Sam's troops suddenly transferred to the tropics."

Certainly equal praise is to be awarded to the officers without whose masterly conduct of military affairs the efforts of the best of soldiers would have been in vain.

The "Army and Navy Gazette," of London, regrets that the maps of the Transvaal are not of much use to those who desire to study the features of the theatre of war as they are not contoured and do not give any idea of the physical nature of the country. "A" may be only ten miles from "B" according to scale on the map, but possible mountain ranges to cross may make the distance twenty miles or more. This criticism does not apply to the excellent map which we published in our issue of Oct. 21, as it was accompanied with figures of the elevation above sea level of the principal places. Those who intend to follow the war closely will be much assisted by these tables of elevation and railway distances: Elevation above sea level—Bloemfontein, 4,517 feet; Bulawayo, 4,469; Charlestown, 5,386; De Aar, 4,180; Harrismith, 5,250; Johannesburg, 5,080; Kimberley, 4,012; Ladysmith, 3,284; Laing Nek, 5,400; Mafeking, 4,194; Newcastle, 3,890; Norval's Pont, 3,988; Palapye, 3,011; P. Maritzburg, 2,218; Pretoria, 4,471; Viljoens Drift, 4,760; Volksrust, 5,433; Vryburg, 3,890. Railway distances are as follows: Cape Town to De Aar, 501 miles; Kimberley, 647; Vryburg, 774; Mafeking, 870; Ramathlabama, 882; Palapye, 1,133; Bulawayo, 1,361; Naamopoort, 570; Norval's Pont, 628; Bloemfontein, 750; Viljoens Drift, 959; Johannesburg, 1,014; Pretoria, 1,040. Delagoa Bay to Kornati Poort, 58 miles; Pretoria, 349; Johannesburg, 395. Port Elizabeth to Naamopoort, 270 miles; Norval's Pont, 328; Bloemfontein, 450; Viljoens Drift, 659; Johannesburg, 714; Pretoria, 740. Durban to P. Maritzburg, 70 miles; Ladysmith, 180; Harrismith, 249; Glencoe, 231; Newcastle, 268; Laings Nek, 301; Charlestown, 304; Volksrust, 308; Johannesburg, 483; Pretoria, 511.

Although the last of the twelve additional Volunteer regiments authorized by the President has been fully recruited, the work of securing additional troops for service in the Philippines will not stop. It has been decided by the Secretary of War to enlist at least 1,000

more men for service under General Otis. With the arrival of the 32d Regiment of Volunteers on the steamship Glenogle, General Otis has under his command over 39,000 soldiers. An order has been issued by the Adjutant General of the Army to Col. Beck, commanding the 49th Volunteers, a colored organization, directing the movement of his regiment from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to San Francisco by the 15th of next month. With the departure of this regiment the last of the twelve Volunteer organizations will be under way for Manila, and with its arrival in the Philippines General Otis will have a force of nearly 65,000 men. The increase of 1,000 men authorized by the Secretary of War is made to fill the regular regiments now in the Philippines to their maximum quota, this being necessary because of the discharges of men whose term of enlistment will expire. It is the intention of the War Department authorities to recruit these men in the East, and they will be rendezvoused at Fort Wood and Fort Slocum, in New York Harbor. They will be sent to Manila on the transport Sumner, formerly the Navy collier Cassius, which is now fitting out at Norfolk, Va. The Cassius is expected to sail about the 1st of January, but as she will go by way of the Suez Canal, General Otis will not have the use of these troops until about the middle of February.

The "Marine Review" for Oct. 12 publishes in full the admirable address delivered by Admiral Melville on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1899. The subject was "The Modern Warship as Combining in Itself the Highest Results of Skill, Ingenuity and Scientific Knowledge." We have been in hopes to notice it more at length, but it comes just at a time when the annual reports are crowding our columns. We advise those interested in the subject to send for a copy of the "Review" and read it for themselves. In concluding, Admiral Melville gave his hearers some sound advice, to which we hope they will give heed. He said: "I have had part in two wars, in both of which the Navy played an important part, and became dear to the people, and I have also passed through the intervening interval, during much of which the Navy seemed to be entirely forgotten. I sincerely trust that, as the late war showed we not only know how to build good ships but to make them go and to fight them, our fellow citizens in civil life will see to it that the Navy is maintained in a state of the highest efficiency, both as to personnel and material, ever ready for efficient use when needed. In this work, which on both sides is a matter for engineers, this institute has a vital interest, and I trust that, just as your influence has for seventy-five years been on the side of general advancement of engineering in the mechanic arts, so it will be on the side of their advancement in the Navy."

The Philippine army has 12 Colt automatic guns with an aggregate ammunition supply of 1,000,000 cartridges; 33 Gatling guns, with over 7,000,000 rounds of ammunition, about one-third of which is smokeless powder; 21 two-pounder mountain guns; 22 twelve-pounder mountain guns, 1,000 rounds of ammunition per gun; 12 Sims-Dudley dynamite guns, and 18,000,000 rounds of small arms, ammunition, etc., besides 7,000,000 rounds in the hands of Volunteers en route. Orders have been issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for the shipment to Manila of 70,000 rifles, 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 25,000 sets of infantry equipments, 2,000 cavalry equipments and twenty-five cavalry forges. Also for supplying the field mortars and siege guns, now in the Philippines, with the necessary ammunition for the coming campaign. In addition to the infantry the Secretary of War has given to General Otis nine batteries of 3.2-inch field guns, each battery consisting of six guns. The cost of a battery and its equipment is placed at \$30,000, making the total cost of the nine batteries \$270,000. They are to be provided with 1,000 rounds of ammunition per gun, consisting largely of shrapnel, costing \$5 per round. It is estimated that the ammunition for these batteries will cost an additional \$270,000. Small arms ammunition costs \$2,500 per million rounds.

In the "Automobile Magazine" Edwin Emerson, Jr., with supreme confidence declares that, "considered as a military machine, the horse is done for. Any king who would send his horses against self-propelled batteries of quick-firing magazine guns might as well quit the game." This shows that Mr. Emerson, in spite of the fact that he is credited to the "1st U. S. Vol. Cav.," knows less about cavalry than he does about automobiles. We have not yet reached the stage in war when the living forces can be eliminated by machinery. How ridiculous now appear the weird stories of the mechanical destruction of armies published in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" and other periodicals just previous to our war with Spain. It is not yet certain that even the war balloon which they are using in South Africa will give good results. It is one thing to ascend in such a machine and quite another to make an intelligent observation from it. Such a reconnaissance from the clouds is more likely to be misleading than instructive. It is not easy to determine the location or the number of troops in such a way. An intervening object, seen at an angle, may mask batteries, troops, companies, or even a whole battalion, and what seems possible from a balloon may be found wholly impracticable upon the ground.

The City Club, of New York, have asked the Governor to remove from office Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., retired, now District Attorney for the County of New York. They have filed against Major Gardiner very serious and damaging charges. He will have eight days in which to reply.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 27.—Rear Adm. B. J. Cromwell, detached as commandant, Naval Station, Havana, to home and wait orders.
Capt. E. White, detached from command Philadelphia, to home and wait orders.
Capt. G. C. Reiter, detached from Naval War College, and to command Philadelphia.
Lieut. W. W. White, detached from Navy Yard, Washington, and to Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Ensign A. MacArthur, detached from Machias, and to Solace Nov. 9, for passage to Asiatic Station.
Ensign G. D. Duncan, detached from Texas, and to Solace Nov. 9, for passage to Asiatic Station.
Ensign H. P. Perrill, detached from New York, and to Solace Nov. 9, for passage to Asiatic Station.
Asst. Surg. R. Spear, detached from New York, to home and sick leave two months.
Lieut. C. F. Hughes, to home and wait orders.
Lieut. R. R. Belknap, promoted to Lieutenant (Ranger).
Acting Boatswain C. J. Cooper, to command Tug Chocaw, immediately, as additional duty.
Lieut. S. Morgan, detached from Navy Yard, Washington, to home and sick leave granted for three months.

OCT. 28.—Comdr. C. C. Cornwell, from command Petrel and immediately to command Monterey.
Comdr. E. H. C. Leuze, from command Monterey to home and wait orders.
Ensign D. F. Boyd, from the Iowa and immediately to Solace as a Watch and Division Officer.

OCT. 30.—Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, to additional duty Nov. 6, as Equipment Officer, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Capt. E. T. Strong, detached as Equipment Officer, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 6, to home and wait orders.
Lieut. D. E. Diamukes, promoted to Lieutenant (Monongahela).
Lieut. L. H. Everhart, promoted to Lieutenant (Hospital, Yokohama).
Lieut. F. Lyon, promoted to Lieutenant (League Island Yard).

Lieut. G. E. Glem, promoted to Lieutenant.
Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Collin, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Solace).
Naval Constructor G. H. Rock, detached from additional duty works of Trigg Co., and continue regular duties in connection with the Kearsarge and Kentucky.
Lieut. J. M. Reeves, detached from Syph, and immediately to Dolphin for line duties.
Capt. N. Ludlow, retired, section 1443, R. S., and section 11, personnel bill, from Nov. 1.
Asst. Naval Constructor W. G. Groesbeck, additional duty as superintending constructor torpedo boats Shubrick, Stockton and Thornton; torpedo boat destroyers Dale and Decatur, works Trigg Co., Richmond, Va.
Chief Carpenter E. W. Smith, to Amphitrite.
Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, detached from Dolphin and to Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.
Ensign W. B. Gherardi, when discharged from treatment, hospital, New York, to home and sick leave for two months.
Paymr. A. Peterson, to Navy Yard, League Island, Nov. 1, as assistant to general storekeeper.
Lieut. E. C. Sampson, detached from Bureau of Equipment and to Solace Nov. 9, for passage to Asiatic Station.
Lieut. J. M. Ellicott, to War College, Newport, R. I., Nov. 9.

OCT. 31.—Lieut. J. M. Reeves, order Oct. 30, detaching from Syph and ordering to Dolphin, revoked.
Naval Cadet Z. H. Madison, detached from Texas and to Solace Nov. 9, for passage to Asiatic Station.
P. A. Paymr. G. G. Seibels, detached from Concord, to home in the United States via Solace and wait orders.
Asst. Paymr. F. P. Sackett, detached from duty as assistant to General Storekeeper, Boston, and to Solace, Nov. 9, for passage to Asiatic Station, duty on board Iris.
Asst. Paymr. A. B. Pierce, detached from Iris and to Concord.
Ensign H. I. Cone, to line duties on board Texas.
Naval Cadet E. Woods, detached from Chicago and to Indiana.
Lieut. E. H. DeLany, detached from Olympia, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.
Ensign W. M. Falconer, detached from Indiana and immediately to Dolphin as a Watch and Division Officer.
Paymr's Clerk F. E. Shute, appointed for duty Concord, revoked, when accounts settled.
Paymr's Clerk R. W. Bell, resignation accepted, to take effect immediately.

NOV. 1.—Capt. N. M. Dyer, order Oct. 26 for duty as Commandant, Naval Station, Havana, revoked.
Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson, to Torpedo Station, Nov. 19.
Capt. N. M. Dyer, to Boston, Nov. 4, examination by Board of Medical Survey, to home and wait orders.

NOV. 2.—Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Richman, detached from Ranger Nov. 8 and to Solace Nov. 9, for passage to Asiatic Station, for duty on board Newark as Executive Officer.
Lieut. I. K. Seymour, from Bureau of Ordnance and to the Yankton Nov. 6 as Executive Officer.
Asst. Surg. H. K. McCannahan, from Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla., to home and granted sick leave two months.
Acting War Machinist C. Hammond, from Olympia and to the Marcellus in connection with the trial of coal conveyor.
Paymr's Clerk G. T. Southgate, appointed for duty on board Nashville.

Carpenter E. P. Kirk, to temporary duty, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
Acting Boatswain P. E. Radcliffe, detached from Independence, and immediately to duty in connection with fitting out of Scindia, and to that vessel when commissioned.
Acting War Machinist O. Bragonier, from the Independence, and immediately to duty in connection with fitting out of Scindia; to that vessel when commissioned.
Asst. Carpenter C. Thompson, from Pensacola and immediately to duty in connection with fitting out of Scindia; to that vessel when commissioned.

CHANGES ON ASIATIC STATION, CABLE NOV. 2, 1899.

Ensign W. C. Asserson, detached from Baltimore and to Mindoro.
Naval Cadet C. H. Fisher, detached from Baltimore and to Vasco.
Acting War Machinist George B. Coleman, detached from Castine and to Monadnock.
Lieut. (J. G.) G. Tarbox, from Relief to Monterey.
Ensign D. M. Wood, from Relief to Monterey.
Lieut. N. A. McCully, from Relief to Petrel.
Asst. Paymr. C. W. Penrose, from Relief to duty as Paymaster of gunboats.
Lieut. Comdr. V. L. Cottman, from Relief to Nautical School.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 27.—2d Lieut. J. N. Wright, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.
1st Lieut. W. W. Low, from Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., to duty with Marine Battalion, Naval Station, Isle of Guam.

OCT. 28.—1st Lieuts. Logan Feland and W. H. Clifford, Jr., from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to duty with 3d Battalion of Marines for service at Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.
Capt. H. L. Draper, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to duty with 3d Battalion of Marines.

OCT. 30.—2d Lieut. Wirt McCreary, from 3d Battalion of Marines upon arrival at Cavite, to duty with 1st Battalion of Marines.

OCT. 31.—2d Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, to remain on duty with 3d Battalion of Marines on arrival at Cavite.
2d Lieut. F. M. Wise, Jr., from 3d Battalion of Marines, on arrival at Cavite, P. I., to duty with 1st Battalion of Marines.

NOV. 1.—2d Lieut. J. McE. Huey, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.
Col. G. C. Reid, Adj. and Insp., to inspect Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York.
Capt. F. L. Denny, granted three days' leave from Nov. 2, 1899.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Nov. 3.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
DETROIT, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. At La Guayra. Address La Guayra, Venezuela, care U. S. Consul.
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logen. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. At New York Navy Yard. Address there.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, undergoing repairs. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Captain, C. H. Rockwell, Senior Officer. Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, ordered to command.
CHICAGO, Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Pernambuco. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Buenos Ayres, A. R.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Buenos Ayres. Letters should be addressed to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, care the U. S. Consul.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, Commanding.
ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BADGER, At Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 31; placed out of commission.
BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Guam.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Left San Diego, Cal., Oct. 29, en route to coast of Honduras, to destroy dangerous wreckage. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Mare Island, Cal., undergoing repairs. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Placed in commission Nov. 1, at Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.
Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Left Gibraltar, Nov. 1. Ordered to Manila. Address mail to Manila, P. I.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Verry. At Manila.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.
CHARLESTON, Capt. George W. Pigman. Address Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.
CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila.
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Manila.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Green. Left Ponta Delgada Oct. 31, for Gibraltar. Will proceed to Manila. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Naaro. At Hong Kong.
MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Manila.
MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. Left Hankow for Kinkiang, China, Nov. 3. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.
NANSHAN, Lieut. Louis A. Kaiser. At Manila.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. Arrived Gibraltar, Oct. 30. Will proceed to Manila. Address same as Brooklyn.
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left San Francisco, Oct. 18, for Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. Left Ponta Delgada for Port Said, Nov. 2, en route to Manila. Address mail to Manila, P. I.
OREGON, Capt. F. F. Wilde. At Hong Kong; to return to Manila.
PETREL, At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.
YOSMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. At Tacoma, Wash. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived at San Juan, Oct. 28, leave November 2; arrive Havana Nov. 12, leave Nov. 15; arrive Key West Nov. 15, leave Nov. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail to Havana, Cuba.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker, Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices, with the following itinerary: Arrive Leghorn Nov. 9, leave Nov. 16; arrive Genoa, Italy, Nov. 17, leave Nov. 24; arrive Ville France, Nov. 25, leave Dec. 13; arrive Gibraltar Dec. 18, leave Dec. 22; arrive Madeira Dec. 27, leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900, leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 20, from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage 5 cents per half ounce on letters to the Despatch Agent.
LANCASTER, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Left St. Thomas, November 2, for St. Kitts. On a cruise, in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Basseterre Nov. 3, leave Nov. 8; arrive Pointe a Pitre Nov. 6, leave Nov. 15; arrive Fort de France Nov. 16, leave Nov. 20; arrive Port Castries Nov. 21, leave Nov. 28; arrive Kingstown Nov. 29, leave Dec. 4; arrive Bridgetown, Dec. 5, leave Dec. 12; arrive Port of Spain Dec. 14, leave Dec. 19; arrive Frederickstadt Dec. 24, leave Jan. 1, 1900; arrive San Juan Jan. 2, leave Jan. 9; arrive Ponce Jan. 11, leave Jan. 18; arrive Kingston Jan. 24, leave Feb. 4; arrive Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 5, leave Feb. 12; arrive Cienfuegos Feb. 15, leave Feb. 23; arrive Havana March 1, leave

March 13; arrive Key West March 14, leave March 24; arrive Charleston March 30, leave April 5; arrive Hampton Roads April 10. Address Port de France, Martinique, Care U. S. Consul.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At New York.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address Commissioners Nautical Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock foot of East 28th street.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Baruteta. Address No. 10 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Fort Monroe. Will make survey along Cuban coast. Address Gibara, Cuba.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.
NEKO, Lieutenant Comdr. Henry M. Hodges. In Asiatic waters making survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PENACUOK, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At Navy Yard, New York, preparing for sea. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. To sail for the Asiatic Station about Nov. 10.
SYLPH, Lieut. John J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
YANKEE, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Newport News, Va. Will make survey on northern coast of Cuba, Address Banes, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At St. Thomas. Will return to San Juan, address San Juan, Porto Rico.
OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass. Will be placed out of commission.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. James D. J. Kelly. Left New York, Oct. 10 for San Juan and Gibara. Address Gibara, Cuba.
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. At Morehead City, N. C. Address there or care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It is not intended to send a warship to any of the Colombian ports until the Navy Department is further advised as to the revolutionary movement there. The Marblehead was at San Diego last Saturday on her way south, and is now probably somewhere off the coast of Honduras and within a day or two of the cable station if she should be needed.

A rather melancholy sign for the French Navy is the comparative paucity of candidates for admission to the cadet ship Borda, which seems to indicate a decline of public taste for the naval career.

The Russian cruiser Variag, constructed by the Messrs. Cramps, of Philadelphia, was successfully launched from the yards of the builders on Oct. 31. The ceremony of the Russian Orthodox Church was performed as the vessel glided into the stream. As the ship moved down the ways, the Rev. Hotovitsky, gowned in yellow robes, read from the Greek Testament and recited a chant, in which the Russian officers and sailors joined. A large gilded cross was waved before the bow, and holy water sprinkled on it. The contract requires that the Variag make a speed of 23 knots an hour for twelve hours. No date has yet been set for the trial trip.

In a preliminary trial trip of the U. S. S. Kentucky, on Oct. 31, made during an unusually heavy sea and wind off the Virginia capes, the vessel proved herself a splendid craft. At times the wind fairly blew a gale, but the Kentucky, it is reported, forged along under forced draught at a rate varying from sixteen to sixteen and one-third knots an hour. Her first turn was made in a heavy sea when the ship was going about thirteen knots, in a circle of about four hundred and thirty yards diameter. The turn was completed in about six minutes. The Kentucky's steering gear was subjected to a severe test; the main feature of the trip was the general test of the seaworthiness of the ship, the trial of her behavior in rough weather and under adverse circumstances. In this respect she demonstrated her merits in the most satisfactory manner, and Capt. Chester, U. S. N., who was on board, and is to command the vessel, expressed himself as delighted with her.

Cos. C and D, Battalion of the Marines, left the Navy Yard, New York, Oct. 31, for Washington to join the two companies at that place, and proceed with them on Nov. 1 to San Francisco, to embark for Manila. The officers of the battalion are: Maj. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Lieut. Wirt McCreary, Q. M.; Lieut. J. C. Breckenridge, Adj.; Co. C—Capt. P. N. Bannon, Lieut. H. I. Bears, Lieut. N. G. Burton; Co. D—Capt. L. M. Gulick, Lieut. W. H. Parker, Lieut. L. M. Little. The two Washington companies are commanded by Capt. H. L. Draper and Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces the arrival of the U. S. S. Marietta at Ponta Delgada, Azores, Oct. 28. All well; to sail in a few days.

The U. S. S. New York and Massachusetts, on Oct. 30, left the Navy Yard, New York, for a run to sea for a test of wireless telegraphy by the Marconi system. The tests included the interchange of messages between the vessels and a shore base at Atlantic Highlands, and all said to have been successful.

A number of inquiries having been received by the Navy Department recently in regard to the prize cases, not on appeal, the Department addressed a letter to the District Court of Florida, where many of the cases originated, asking for information as to the status of the cases. In reply the Department has advised that in certain of the cases, and especially in the cases of the

schooners Expresso and Gibara Habana, the Florida court is awaiting the action of the United States Supreme Court upon the cases that are before it on appeal, involving the same principles.

It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge the scope of the recent typewriter board, which completed its report some time since, and endeavor to bring the Government into closer touch with the manufacturers of typewriting machines with a view to cheapening their cost to the Government.

The huge dry dock being constructed at Newport News by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Engine Company is making rapid progress and will be ready for use early next year. The formations cut through during the excavations being made are of considerable geological interest.

A CLERICAL CORPS FOR THE NAVY.

The proposed clerical corps bill recently published in the Army and Navy Journal, which is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, has, on account of numerous suggestions made by those interested in its passage, been slightly changed, and an appeal in its behalf has been added. We withhold further reference to it until it shall have been presented to Congress. Future correspondence in relation to the measure should be addressed to the Adjutant, Garrison No. 8, R. A. and N. U., 407 East Fifth street, Erie Pa. The first paragraph of the "appeal" is as follows: "The proposed clerical corps' bill for the Navy, is in line with the personnel bill for the Navy, passed last Congress, and aims to promote the efficiency of the clerical service and to reward those who have devoted their brains and years in the clerical service of the Navy, by giving them warrant rank and an opportunity for service on shore at the different naval stations and Navy Yards, after years of faithful service at sea, and to fill clerical positions at these yards and stations now occupied by civilian clerks at high salaries, by clerks with warrant rank and pay, which will thereby decrease the expense of the amount now paid for clerical service throughout the whole naval establishment, and provide an experienced clerical corps for the Navy familiar with the regulations and the very intricate and voluminous system of bookkeeping and clerking now in vogue in the Navy." Then follows a description of the present position and duties of those it is intended to include in the new corps.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 26.—Chief Engr. E. A. Jack, granted five days' leave.
OCT. 28.—2d Lieut. C. S. Cochran, from the Thetis to the Bear.
3d Lieut. W. A. Wiley, assigned to temporary duty on the Algonquin until the arrival of 3d Lieut. F. W. Smith.
3d Lieut. P. H. Scott, from the Rush to the Thetis.
OCT. 30.—Capt. D. A. Hall, directed to report in person at the Department.
1st Lieut. D. P. Foley, detached from the McCulloch, on relief, and assigned to duty in the office of the Superintendent, Construction and Repair, Pacific coast.
3d Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, to the Winona.
OCT. 31.—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, from the Chase, on relief, and assigned to the command of the Onondaga.
Capt. D. A. Hall, from the Onondaga to the Chase.
1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, from the Perry to the McCulloch.
1st Asst. Engr. H. U. Butler, granted 15 days' leave.
The commanding officer of the Perry directed to remain at Seattle with his command until further instruction.
NOV. 1.—Capt. Francis Tuttle, from the Golden Gate to the Bear.
1st Lieut. A. Buhner, from the Thetis to the Golden Gate.
1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, from the Guard to the Galveston.
1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, detached from the Bear and ordered to his home.
2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.
2d Lieut. J. G. Ballinger, from the Bear to the Guard.
The following officers registered at the Department during the past week: 3d Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, 2d Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., 1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Capt. D. A. Hall, 1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein and Chief Engr. D. McC. French.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. Baltimore, Md. Repairing.
BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison, Newbern, N. C.
CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Charleston, S. C.
COLFAX, 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. Seattle, Wash.
CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Baltimore, Md. Repairing.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon. Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake. Galveston, Texas.
GOLDEN GATE, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Stamm. Port Townsend, Wash.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fingar. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Boston, Mass.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.
MCCLANE, Capt. G. R. McConnell. Port Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Failing. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.
NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Fort Hamlin, Alaska.
ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Baltimore, Md., repairing.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Seattle, Wash.
RUSH, Lieut. W. H. Chushing. San Francisco, Cal.
SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. C. T. Brian. New Orleans, La.
THETIS, Lieut. W. W. Joynes. San Francisco, Cal.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. Portland, Me.

OREGON AND BROOKLYN AT SANTIAGO.

An officer of the Navy takes exception to our correction of a foreign author who spoke of the U. S. S. Oregon "having destroyed the Colon," and asks "what ship deserves more credit than the Oregon in the case of the Colon?" There was no detractor from the Oregon's splendid share in the finishing of the Colon in our suggestion that to say the Oregon "destroyed the Colon" would eliminate every other vessel of the fleet—an exclusion we are sure no officer of the Oregon would wish to make.

The officer further remarks: "She (the Colon) was driven ashore because the Oregon's shots fired at 8,500 to 9,500 yards reached (but did not strike) her. Not one of the Brooklyn's came anywhere near."

If our critic will look at the last volume of the Army and Navy Journal he will find at page 295 a table taken from "Marine Engineering" summarizing the hits in Cervera's fleet. Of the seven hits scored on the Colon the table ascribes 3 to 5-inch projectiles, and the same table credits the Brooklyn with being the only one of the Amer-

ican fleet to fire 5-inch projectiles. We also recall that the futility of trying to cross the Brooklyn's bow in order to get out to sea was vividly present to Capt. Moreu's mind when he struck the flag of the Colon.

This we are able to say with authority, as a statement to this effect was made to the writer of this article by Captain Moreu just before he sailed for Spain. "The only ship I was afraid of," said Moreu, "was the Brooklyn, which outclassed us in speed. I had no fear of the Oregon."

In a Spanish account of the fight published in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 8, 1898, this was stated: "The directions were for the Oquendo and the Viscaya to take the best part of the fight and help the Teresa and the Colon to get away. The Commodore said to the Captains who were afraid that morning: 'Sink the Brooklyn and we can get away,' and they decided to do all their firing in that direction."

It was not the purpose of our paragraph published last week to discuss this question, but since it has been raised it is best to state the facts. Our original purpose was simply to show that the loss of the Colon did not in any way determine the question of the relative efficiencies of battleship and cruiser.

LAUNCH OF THE SHUBRICK.

At the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick, at Richmond, Va., Oct. 31, President McKinley was the chief speaker. General Fitzhugh Lee made a speech at Fredericksburg, Va., to the President, in which he said: "There was a time when we were all on one side of the Rappahannock River, and these gentlemen who are accompanying us were all upon the other side. That time is passed, and to-day we are all citizens of a common country, equally interested in the glory and growth and the prosperity of this great American Republic. As a Virginian I voice your sentiments, I know, when I say that we bid the President of the United States welcome to Virginia's soil, more especially as he is going to Virginia's capital to demonstrate his interest and his cordial support and his sympathy in all that constitutes the growth and prosperity of Virginia's industrial position."

The words of the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, were equally to the point, and were cheered with equal heartiness. He said:

"I have no words to express to you the gratification which I feel in being the Secretary to aid the President of the United States in the conduct of a war where the men of the North and the men of the South fight side by side under the same old flag, maintaining the honor of our common country, which, God helping, the Northern and Southern soldiers of the United States will maintain forever, united, free, a blessing to humanity and the sustaining strength and power of justice throughout this world."

In his speech at the launching, President McKinley said:

"This is not the first contribution which Richmond has made to our splendid Navy. She equipped the warship Texas with all her machinery, boilers and engines, which were tried and tested with eminent satisfaction in the brilliant naval engagement in the harbor of Santiago, when that gallant vessel so gloriously assisted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, winning a memorable victory and hastening an honorable and enduring peace. I cannot forget, I could not forget in this presence, to make my acknowledgment to the men of Virginia for their hearty and patriotic support of the Government in the war with Spain and for their continued and unflinching loyalty in the suppression of the insurrection in Luzon against the authority of the United States."

Secretary Long followed the President in an address which was a flattering tribute to Richmond. The launching was attended by 30,000 persons, although rain fell during the entire ceremony. By a misunderstanding the boat was launched in the midst of the President's speech. The sponsor was ten-year-old Carrie S. Shubrick, great grandniece of Commo. W. B. Shubrick, whose little hands were not equal to the task of breaking the wine bottle, but stronger hands splintered the glass against the receding pron. An unpleasant incident was the sinking of an excursion boat with 100 sight-seers. All the passengers luckily escaped.

ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD'S REPORT.

The most striking recommendations in the annual report of Rear Adm. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the important features of which we print, are for an increase of 10 per cent, of officers in all grades, the abandonment of the present receiving ship system and large appropriations for building up the Naval Academy. A remarkable showing in the increase of native born sailors is presented and the policy of enlisting landmen for service as sailors after training on cruising ships, is also spoken of at length. Admiral Crowninshield, in rather vigorous language, laments the failure of Congress to reward Admiral Sampson, whom he terms "the greatest among these," meaning officers in front of Santiago, and the Captains, and other officers of the North Atlantic fleet, who rendered conspicuous service. Admiral Sampson and these officers have not so much as a medal which was given to each of the hundreds who shared in a victory "won in a more propitious hour."

The total enlistments during the year were 7,302 men and 968 apprentices, and 31,346 were rejected for physical disability and other causes. On June 30 last there were 14,501 men in the service, of which 7,380 were native born, 2,441 naturalized, 1,290 alien, but declared, 622 alien residents of the United States, 544 alien non-residents, 2,002 native born apprentices, and 187 foreign born apprentices; 3,500 of this number were serving under continuous service. Over 56 per cent. of the petty officers are native born, over 32 per cent. of the foreign born are naturalized, and 88 per cent. of the whole number are citizens of the United States, while 66 per cent. of the remainder have declared their intention to become citizens. Over 62 per cent. of the other enlisted men are native born, over 12 per cent. of the foreign born are naturalized, and 75 per cent. of the whole number are citizens; of the remainder, 48 per cent. have declared their intention to become citizens. Over 91 per cent. of the apprentices are native born. Over 64 per cent. of the whole enlisted force are native born. During the year 14,271 enlisted men and apprentices were discharged, 107 men and 11 apprentices died during the year. All but 29 of the 856 temporarily commissioned have been discharged, 458 new commissions have been issued under the personnel bill, 38 enlisted men have been retired, 75 claims for service pensions have been allowed.

For these Congress should be asked to appropriate \$800,000 for seamen's quarters at League Island and Mare Island navy yards. The old receiving ship Vermont should also be abolished, the temporary wooden buildings now on the Cob Dock, annexes of the Vermont should be removed, and \$800,000 expended for 2,000 men and officers. The old receiving ships Washash at Boston and Franklin at Norfolk should also be supplanted by barracks, at a cost of \$400,000 for each yard. As shown before, we are now losing the interest

on more than twice the sum required, \$2,400,000, maintaining an expensive system of hulks with large crews and unsatisfactory results. We are in this matter far behind every other nation. It is hoped that this obstacle to a proper development of our enlisted force will be removed by Congress.

Hope is expressed by Admiral Crowninshield that with the apprentice system more completely developed with the completion of new barracks at San Francisco and Newport, the supply of boys to make good the number in the seamen branch of our enlisted force will be sufficient. The fact that it has been difficult to enlist a sufficient number of seamen to supply the Navy has led the Bureau to enlist several hundred native born young men from 21 to 26 years of age as landmen, and it is proposed to give these eight to ten months' training at sea on cruising vessels with the idea of making them men-of-war-men.

The Hartford, with 350 young men on board, has been sent around Cape Horn into the Atlantic. The Lancaster has begun a similar cruise from New York to the West Indies. The steamer Dixie is being fitted at the League Island Navy Yard for a similar purpose, and as soon as she can be made ready some 400 landmen, with a few men-of-war-men, will be sent on a cruise to be trained for man-of-war-men. Enlistment authorized by the personnel bill will allow as much as one year for this training, and still give time for these men to make a full cruise of three years in a regular ship of war.

The scarcity of officers and the increase in the number required for necessary routine duty has compelled the Bureau to withdraw many officers from the assignments which, while they tend toward progress and development, must yet be pushed into the background in the struggle for bare existence.

The personnel bill failed to change the six year course at the Academy to four years. The Bureau recommends that this serious omission be corrected, and that the largely increased demands for officers for important service be met by increasing the number of officers in each grade by 10 per cent, and by providing for the four years' course at the Naval Academy. Another change made in the bill in the last days before it became a law discriminated in the matter of pay against the Navy as compared with the Army and Marine Corps. This state of affairs is submitted for appropriate action.

Admiral Crowninshield concludes his report with these observations on the shameful failure of Congress to promote and reward Admiral Sampson and the Captains and other officers of his fleet during the Spanish war.

"Another condition of affairs discouraging to proud and ambitious officers who have risked and accomplished is the ragged and irregular result that seems an inevitable consequence of any effort to give permanent or substantial official recognition to bravery, gallantry, or devotion. Before the outbreak of the war you addressed to the officers of the North Atlantic fleet, through the Admiral, a letter, from which the following is an extract: 'Each man engaged in the work of the inshore squadron should have in him the stuff out of which to make a possible Cushing; and if the man wins, the recognition given him shall be as great as that given to Cushing, so far as the Department can bring this about.' Every effort of the Department to redeem this solemn pledge has been balked. Of the officers who served in the North Atlantic waters there have been two hundred in the recognition urged by the Department, the others because of a misapprehension. The rest, numbering among them every gallant captain at Santiago on July 3, and all the brave Captains of the ever ready gunboats, numbering among them officers who risked in many desperate expeditions—cable cutting, as spies, seeking information, blocking and blockading harbors, scouting—numbering among them all those who hesitated not, and including at the head of all the able and determined officer who planned, worked out, and executed the whole campaign, and who finally summed up the one victory which was vital to the enemy, he and all the rest have absolutely nothing. The greatest among these has not as much as the medal which was given to each of the hundreds who shared in a victory won in a more propitious hour."

The Bureau renews its recommendation that the State Naval Militia organizations be federated into a national reserve.

A table of estimates submitted are as follows: For the Naval Academy, including the new scheme of improvements, \$2,228,515; for the support of the Navy, \$1,000,000; for the naval service these items: Transportation, etc., \$80,000; gunnery exercises, \$12,000; outfit for naval apprentices, \$112,500; naval training station, California, \$50,000; and for buildings, \$34,150; naval training station, Rhode Island, \$99,500; naval war college, \$32,000; Naval Home, \$76,425; Naval Academy, \$2,228,515.45. Total, \$2,683,188.45.

QUESTION OF SENIORITY.

The question of seniority between Capt. R. M. Dutton, of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. S. S. Robison, of the Navy, has been raised by the former and a decision rendered by the Navy Department in which it is held that Robison takes precedence. Robison was graduated ahead of Dutton at Annapolis, but the latter received his promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant of Marines some years before Robison was promoted to the grade of Junior Lieutenant. Dutton, it seems, remained senior until the passage of the personnel bill, when both officers were promoted, on the same day, to their present grades. The question now presented, is not one between officers of the Marine Corps and officers of the line of the Navy simply, but is complicated by the fact that the status of staff officers must also be considered. In the case of the latter, Congress has by special enactment, section 1,486, U. S., provided that "the several officers of the staff corps, shall respectively take precedence in their several grades and with those officers of the line of the Navy with whom they hold relative rank, who have been paid in the naval service six years longer than such officers of said staff corps have been in said service. In consequence of this provision it is found to be impracticable, however desirable it might be to follow the rule of the Army as applied to the Marine Corps in the case above cited. Since this method would not clear away, but would add to, the difficulties with which the question is involved, by bringing about, in cases where courts or boards were composed of line officers of the Navy, staff officers, and officers of the Marine Corps, a state of affairs in which it would be impossible to determine order of precedence. Under these circumstances the Department, being under the necessity of formulating a rule applicable to the case, determines that, as between officers of the Marine Corps and officers of the line of the Navy having the same date of commission, that officer who first entered the service shall take precedence. The decision therein rendered is in accord with the practice already prescribed by law, for determining questions of precedence between officers of the staff corps of the Navy and officers of the line."

The British service papers take a sanguine view of the national prospects in the Boer war, but we do not think the initial events justify the optimistic prophecy of the "Army and Navy Gazette" London, Oct. 4, that when all is ready "the Army will be strong enough to present an impenetrable defensive front against all attempts at counter-invasion, while at the same time having men enough and to spare for a march to Pretoria without the shadow of a chance of any resistance that can suffice to check its progress." "Shadow of a chance," is a rather superlative proclamation of superiority that does not accord well with experience so far and with the chances of war.

A WARNING TO OLD SOLDIERS.

Headquarters 2d B., 2d Div., 8th A. C.

Suidalan, P. I., Sept. 16, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A glance over the orders of the Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, and another over the death list, will show too clearly that many of the older officers of the Army have come to the Philippines only to return to the United States broken in health or worse than that, falling sick, they have either passed away here, or "en route" for home.

It would perhaps be well to call specific attention to these facts and, though a little late in the day, to sound a warning to these men who, through a deep rooted patriotism and a desire to "stick to their duty" until the end of the war, take chances that can only lead to personal disaster, and be the means of interfering with the efficiency of the Army which they are so earnestly anxious to serve.

It is hard for a man enjoying good health to acknowledge to himself that he is growing old, that no matter how well he may feel, he is by virtue of increasing years unable to stand the hardships which seemed little or nothing to him during the War of the Rebellion or in early youth; still nature will not be denied, nor will she be imposed upon, for the organs which have worked to sustain life for fifty or sixty years have a right to consideration and should not be called upon to perform the same duties in age which they performed when young and vested with a reserve energy and resistance to carry on the battle of life for the allotted time of man.

The store of this reserve energy and resistance is in some individuals enormous, but these are the exceptions which prove the rule and should under no circumstances be taken as a guide by the many.

While the climate of the Philippines is perhaps, of all oriental countries, the healthiest and most free from the scourge of epidemic disease, and while our Army has enjoyed phenomenal health during its residence here, still both among the old and young there is an evidence of a marked lessening of vital resistance to fatigue and disease, which if important in youth is doubly so in age, and which makes itself woefully clear when any extra strain is placed upon the organism.

It should, I think, be an axiom for those past fifty-five to weigh well the dangers before they venture to come here, or having come here and recognizing their increasing debility, to promptly take means to bring about their return to the United States and not attempt to "last it out" until it is too late.

It is a question of health and a comfortable old age versus disease and a miserable decadence.

GEORGE FRANKLIN SHIELDS, M. M. (Edin.).

C. M., F. R. C. S. E., etc., Major and Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V.

SMOKELESS POWDER FOR THE ARMY.

New York, Oct. 27.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Oct. 21 under the head of "Ordnance Notes," there are some statements upon the subject of smokeless powder that are inaccurate; and as recent articles in the public press have tended to create false impressions, I think it desirable that they should be corrected. The smokeless powder adopted by the Ordnance Department has up to the present time proved to be quite satisfactory; and there is no reason to believe that prolonged storage and further tests will result to the contrary. There has been no evidence whatever of any chemical change or decomposition, and chemical analysis of many samples have proved the powder to be perfectly stable after prolonged storage.

In the case referred to, where a 10-inch gun burst, the powder used was some of an experimental lot, but careful analysis of this lot failed to disclose any evidence of chemical change or instability. It has since been found that the high pressure was due to the granulation which was defective and not suited to the gun. Whatever delays have occurred in the issue of smokeless powder to the service have been occasioned by the tests required in order to determine the proper form and shape of grain for the various guns in service.

As to cordite the Government has no option, nor does it need one, as should it desire to use it, cordite can be made in this country as well as elsewhere.

ORDNANCE.

CUBAN WAR RELICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Answering your request as to the facts in regard to the article in Sunday's Brooklyn Daily "Eagle" about the Spanish bronze cannon, in which it is insinuated that our Army officers had been negligent in allowing these fine old relics of antique pattern to be removed from Cuba, I can say that the editor who allowed such insertion must surely have a very short memory, or perhaps old cannon and military goods forming part of my business my memory is more acute.

It was a matter of news in all the papers last September that the Spanish government held an auction sale prior to evacuation and had disposed of large lots of arms, ammunition and other munitions of war, including old bronze cannon; that the American officials refused to allow the sale of the cannon to be confirmed, and that Hamel, the buyer of the cannon, who had paid \$2,000 deposit, would have to wait until the question had been settled between the American and Spanish Governments, to whom the Peace Commission under the treaty had referred the matter.

Pending the decision Lissberger arrived at Havana and purchased Hamel's interests. In December the American Government allowed the sale to proceed, and so Mr. Lissberger obtained the cannon, forwarded them in bond to New York as old brass cannon. The Treasury Department found that cannon in serviceable order and not broken should pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem, and on all the guns removed such duty has been paid.

Spain has to my knowledge for many years offered for sale old obsolete bronze cannon. About six years ago a lot of upwards of 200 tons was offered at Puerto Rico sale, subject to confirmation at Madrid. Santiago surrendered, and all military goods came into our possession. It is these cannon from Santiago only that our Government has to loan to cities and towns for decoration—far too few to go around. Havana was evacuated under treaty of peace, and it seems to me that it would have been an outrage if we had deprived poor old Spain of the revenue to be derived from the sale of these guns, which were not mounted on the fortifications, but in the arsenal and on the wharf at Cabanas. Any city or town can obtain these cannon. We have advertised them for months in your paper and in the magazines, offering 3-foot mortar cannon for \$80, with Spanish crown, coat of arms, name, date and place of manufacture handsomely engraved on each. While at the Spanish arsenal in Havana last December carts were busy hauling old

shot and shell to foundries to be remelted, wishing to obtain specimens for our military museums the writer asked if he could select and purchase some. Permission was given, but upon selecting some modern rifle projectiles the Governor said no—the American officer had included them among those to remain for use in the rifles on the fortifications.

There is nothing hocus-pocus about the matter. Only Saturday last, Oct. 14, the press had as an item of news that the American Government had six months to select and purchase from Spain, under the peace treaty, any of the guns at Manila, and that only the few modern rifles would be retained, and that Spain had another lot of old, obsolete bronze cannon for sale.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN.

A STORY OF THE 13TH REGULARS.

Maj. John J. Weisenburger, who has recently returned from the Philippines in command of the 2d Battalion, 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry, is credited with the following statement at the expense of the 13th U. S. Infantry, which we copy to give those who know the facts an opportunity to reply. Maj. Weisenburger says: "The 13th Regiment of Regular Infantry were banded aboard their transport before they even knew how to load their guns. When the ship reached Manila they disembarked at once, and, without any drilling whatever, were marched to the firing line and ordered to make camp within sight of the enemy's lines. Their Colonel protested against the orders, explaining that his men were but an undisciplined band of 'rookies,' but the orders were not countermanded. At midnight of June 10, when the 13th had been in the islands but a couple of days, the insurgents made an attack on their camp. They were encamped on a hillside near Paranaque. Some Chinamen who had charge of the pack mules allowed the animals to escape. The mules dashed through the camp, and some one cried, 'the gurus are on us!' Instantly all was in confusion. While the camp was in an uproar the Filipinos really did make an attack. The men of the 13th stood their ground until they had fired one volley, then, tossing away their rifles, they scattered like leaves and ran pell mell back toward Manila. The insurgents were in hot pursuit, and the entire regiment was in danger, when the 4th Cavalry appeared on the scene and put a stop to the stampede. The lost ground was speedily recaptured, but the insurgents had already made away with about 200 rifles and considerable baggage. They also took twelve prisoners. I am told that an account of this incident was never cabled to the United States."

ARMY HOLDERS OF DOUBLE HONORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Boston "Herald," of Oct. 2, 1899, states that Corporal George H. Nee, 21st Inf., is the only soldier in the U. S. Army who has won both the medal of honor, and a certificate of merit. I do not wish to detract any honors from the gallant Corporal, but as many of my old comrades, with whom I have served and who have grown gray in the service, are decorated with similar honors, I give their names to show that there are others.

1. Harrington, John; private Co. H., 23d Infantry. Medal of honor, for gallantry in action against hostile Comanche, Cheyenne and Kiowa Indians, at the Washita River, Texas, Sept. 12, 1874. "Miles's Expedition," when in carrying despatches he was attacked by 125 hostile Indians, whom he and his comrades fought throughout the day while serving as private, Troop H., 6th Cavalry; certificate of merit for same.

2. Woodhall, Zacariah T.; 1st Sergeant of troop I., 6th Cavalry, "Chaffee's brave troop," was the recipient of similar honors, as he commanded the detachment with Harrington, Pvt. Roth, of Troop A, 6th Cavalry, and the famous scout, Amos Clarke; all of whom were wounded. Sergt. Woodhall was appointed an Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A., a few years ago, and died recently of yellow fever at Morro Castle, Havana, Cuba.

3. Jordan George, 1st Sergeant, troop K, 9th Cavalry, medal of honor, for gallantry in action against hostile Apache Indians at Old Fort Tulerosa, New Mexico, May 14, 1880, while commanding a detachment of twenty-five men, repulsing a force of more than 100 Indians under Victoria; and for gallantry in action against hostile Apache Indians, at Carizozo Canyon, New Mexico, Aug. 12, 1881, while commanding the right of a detachment of nineteen men, stubbornly holding his ground in an extremely exposed position, and gallantly forcing back a much superior number of the enemy, and preventing them from surrounding the command. "Certificate of merit," for same as above. He is now retired for over thirty years' service.

Then comes Sergt. John (Paddy) Nihil, Co. A., Battery of Engineers, recently retired, at Manila, who enjoys the same honor, and carries more medals on his breast than any enlisted man, active or retired, in the U. S. Army, being a crack shot; and as a general all-round soldier has had no superior in our service from 1861 to the present day. He is now Sergeant Major of the 69th N. Y. N. G. Sergt. Nihil received medal of honor for gallantry in action against hostile Apache Indians, at the Whetstone Mountains, Arizona, July 13, 1872, while serving in troop F, 5th Cavalry; and certificate of merit for same. He was recommended for bravery in action by the late Capt. John Scott Payne, who commanded troop F, 5th Cavalry, when the command was corralled by the Ute Indians at Milk Creek, Col., Sept. 29, 1879.

Harrington, though eligible for retirement, is still serving with his company in Manila.

There were others of the old Army similarly honored, but I merely give the names of those whom I have known personally, and served with.

THOMAS HILL, M. D.,
Hospital Steward, U. S. A., retired.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

The remains of one of the soldiers of the 10th U. S. Cavalry were sent here Oct. 21 for burial in the cemetery at this post.

There is a rumor that another company of the 25th Infantry will be stationed at this post before long.

One of the Whist Clubs of El Paso, Texas, of which Capt. Loughborough is a member, met at his quarters last week. The ladies of the garrison and the wives of the whist players from El Paso, congregated at some of other quarters, where a most enjoyable evening was spent.

A company of the 25th Infantry goes out, almost daily, on short practice marches, familiarizing the soldiers with the country surrounding the post.

The minstrel company, composed of members of A. Co., 25th Infantry, gave a most amusing entertainment Monday evening, Oct. 23, in the post mess hall before an audience of 250 people. The event of the evening

was a cake walk which was participated in by a number of couples. Mrs. Bush, wife of Lieut. Bush, very kindly made an enormous cake which was awarded to Corpl. Frye and partner.

NOT FOREIGN TERRITORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of even date on page 186 in speaking of the clothing, etc., being sent our soldiers in the Philippines, you say "the Army is to be the best supplied of any ever fighting in foreign territory." As the Philippines since the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain have been under the sovereignty of the United States, they are not now and I hope never again will be foreign territory.

T. TILSTON WELLES.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Oct. 31, 1899.

The Naval Academy is very downcast over losing a game to Lafayette Saturday afternoon by a score of 5 to 0. The conquerors of the University of Pennsylvania scored a touchdown on the Navy, and Annapolis could not cross their opponents' line. Lafayette took advantage of the wind in the first half and played a kicking game, finally scoring a touchdown on a blocked kick. In the second half they punctured the Academy line with their tandem plays, and kept their own goal from danger.

The line-up was as follows:

Academy.	Positions.	Lafayette.
Weaver.....	Left end.....	Ely
Williams, R.....	Left tackle.....	Chalmers
Halligan.....	Left guard.....	Traut
Adams.....	Center.....	Bachman
Belknap.....	Right guard.....	Butler
Nichols.....	Right tackle.....	Wiedemayer
Long.....	Right end.....	Brown
Osterhaus.....	Quarter.....	Hubley
Land.....	Left half.....	Platt
Gannon.....	Right half.....	Knight
Wade.....	Full.....	Bray (Capt.)

Referee, Mr. Flint, of Princeton; umpire, Mr. Hitzrot, of Lafayette.

The features of the game were: Belknap kicked off for the Cadets, and the ball was caught by Hubley, who rushed it back fifteen yards. After the tackles had been tried unsuccessfully, Bray kicked a high punt, and the ball rolled to within five yards of the Cadets' line, where a Lafayette man, who was not on-side touched it, and the ball and twenty-five yards went to the Navy. In several kicks Wade held his own against Bray, notwithstanding the opposition of the wind. At last, however, Bray raised one over Osterhaus's head, and the ball was downed ten yards from the Academy line. On attempting to kick, the ball was blocked and Hubley fell on the ball over the line, scoring a touchdown. Bray missed a difficult goal. No more scoring took place this half.

In the second, the wind died out very materially, and the Academy got no especial advantage from it. Lafayette played harder and were very successful in the center and guard rushes. Once toward the close of the game, the Academy held for downs, but on the very next play lost the ball on a misunderstanding of signals, and their chance was gone. They also lost yards on offside plays, and the game ended with the Cadets on the defensive.

The contractor, P. J. Carlin, of New York, of the improvements in progress at the Naval Academy, having been indicted by the United States District Court, now in session in Baltimore, for a violation of the eight-hour labor law in Government yards, has hastened to conform to the spirit of the law.

The removal of the models of the Seamanship Department has begun to the boat house. The first to go was the model of the good frigate Antietam, which graced the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. The Academy Library will be placed in the Seamanship Department, pending the remodeling of the Library Building as a residence of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The authorities are setting up all about the Academy more trophies of the Spanish-American War. The latest are two torpedoes, Schwartzkopf pattern, four rapid-fire guns and a howitzer. The torpedoes and the rapid-fire guns came from the Reina Mercedes.

Judge and Mrs. Scott, of Easton, Pa., have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emily Grace, to Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, of the U. S. Revenue Marine. The nuptials will take place at Easton, Pa., on Thursday, Nov. 9, in the First Presbyterian Church.

The tit-bit of gossip that there will be no game between West Point and the Cadets is all without foundation. Both sides are sparring for the positions. West Point does not want valiant Halligan in it, protesting that he is not a Cadet, and the Navy says "Capt. Smith is too professional; he has been four seasons on the gridiron." However, the Navy does not complain of Cadet Smith officially; it is only holding that in reserve if the Halligan matter goes too far.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Prof. C. F. Blauvelt, assistant in the Department of Mechanical Drawing, Naval Academy, it is said will be filled by a competitive examination.

Lieut. Victor Blue and his bride, Miss Cooper, a niece of Capt. P. H. Cooper, U. S. N., were at the Cadet hop on Saturday evening. Passed Asst. Paymr. Joseph J. Cheatham and daughter were also here at the hop. This was the first one of the season. Mrs. F. V. McNair, assisted by Cadet Hayne Ellis, of Georgia, received.

Maj. O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., has arrived here for the command of the Marine Guard, Naval Academy.

The distribution of the 4,000 tickets, allotted to the Navy began here to-day under the auspices of the Naval Academy Auxiliary Athletic Association. The preference will be first for the quota of the Secretary of the Navy, then the association and the Cadets, and after that the general public. It is estimated that there will be 10,000 applications for the 3,000 tickets left after the preferred applicants are provided for.

Complaint comes to us from the Philippines that the officers and men there are not fairly treated in the matter of the currency in which they are paid. A correspondent says: "In the Navy men are allowed to exchange their United States money for Mexican money at the rate, I am told, of \$2.20 Mexican for \$1 gold. The Army loses this rate, and as no place that I know of do we get more than two for one. Now, if the Navy can get that rate, why is it that the Army cannot? Why not have our officers and men paid in Mexican money, either in whole or in part, or at any rate regulate matters in some way so that we can get a fair exchange? If at the rate of \$2.20 the private soldier loses each month \$3.12 Mexican, and officers, from a second lieutenant with no foggy, to a colonel with four foggies, lose from \$23.33 to \$75 Mexican. And where does all this money which is lost to us go? Why, into the hands of the bankers and shopkeepers, of course. What is our loss is their gain. If we could even get \$2.10 on the dollar it would make a vast difference."

UNITED STATES TRANSPORT THOMAS.

The Philadelphia "Ledger" published a full description of the U. S. transport Thomas, which has just been completed at Cramp's shipyard and sent to New York to go into drydock for painting and overhauling preparatory to taking the 47th Regiment to Manila about Nov. 1.

It is conceded that the Thomas is the most admirably appointed transport possessed by any nation. Comfortable accommodation for almost 2,000 persons have been provided, including officers, soldiers, nurses and crew. She is 465 feet in length and 52 feet in extreme width. She was built five years ago at Belfast by Harland & Wolff, and was formerly the Hamburg-American steamer Persia. The Government purchased the vessel in May, 1898, for \$660,000. Her power comes from two triple-expansion engines, and she carries four six-pounder rapid-fire guns. During the Spanish-American war the Thomas was on duty between Cuba and Savannah, under the command of Capt. Gibbon. Maj. J. M. Carson, Jr., U. S. A., Transport Quartermaster, has had charge of the alterations made to the Thomas, and the vessel has as officers Capt. Scheller, First Officer Crockett, second Officer Heinke, Third Officer Dow, Fourth Officer Larsen, Chief Engineer Dow and First Assistant Engineer Phillips. Capt. Scheller served on the Niagara and Stranger, attached to Admiral Sampson's South Atlantic squadron, during the war. The Thomas, the Logan and the Meade are each destined for the transport service, but the Thomas is the first of these vessels to be made ready for her new service.

The superstructure has been modified to meet the requirements of a model troopship. On a level with the promenade deck, but on the after part of the ship, have been built isolated quarters for soldiers who may be ill with contagious diseases. Water is run into and emptied from the lavatory apparatus by valves operated by the foot, in order to prevent the spread of diseases by contact with polluted water. Every compartment is furnished with hot and cold air, as necessity requires. In warm weather the atmosphere is cooled with a spray of water which intercepts the air as it passes into the vessel.

On the upper deck are the working quarters and sleeping compartments for the navigators, and on the promenade deck below, quarters for the Quartermaster and his clerk, an office for regimental headquarters, sixteen cabins for thirty-one officers and a smoking room have been provided. Two 24-inch searchlights are on this deck.

On the spar deck the dining saloon is arranged so as to accommodate 76 persons, and there are 20 cabins for regimental officers, accommodating 40 men. Other cabins are for the engineers of the ship, the saloon pantry, saloon galley, lavatories, stewards' quarters, etc. Forward is a writing room for soldiers, and aft a lavatory, with many shower baths. A battery of four six-pound rapid-fire guns is on this deck.

The main deck, next below, has quarters for the ship's company, a carpenter shop, soldiers' lavatory and a space that may be utilized as a mess room, water cooling tanks, bakery, butcher shop, cold room and a hospital in the stern, with accommodations for 56 patients; a diet kitchen, operating room, surgeon's and attendants' rooms, linen closet, etc. Tween decks are the sleeping quarters for the men, arranged in five compartments, and to accommodate 867 men.

One feature is the increase in the distilling capacity to 20,000 gallons a day by the installation of two new distillers. Four new blowers have also been installed, and there will be double awnings for the decks. The entire ship has been rewired, and there are six new lifeboats, each 27 feet long; 8 lifeboats, with a capacity of 35 persons each, and two new steam launches. The contract price for the improvements is \$239,500.

In the hold of the Thomas, beneath everything else, seven ballast tanks will hold 1,400 tons of fresh water. The condensing plant on board the ship will enable these tanks to be filled with fresh water during the entire course of the voyage. Fifteen hundred tons of pig iron will also be used for ballast. The two steam launches are capable of seating forty people each. In case of accident 3,000 life preservers will be at the disposal of those on board. The cold storage plant will keep fresh meat for the entire voyage. In connection with the cold storage plant a large meat grinding apparatus will be operated by electricity.

It is intended to provide the ship at New York with food and all other stores for the voyage, not only to the Philippines, but back across the Pacific to San Francisco. The Thomas will convey returning officers and men from Manila to San Francisco.

The bakery on board the ship is an interesting place. All the kneading of the dough and the cooking for the men will be done by steam. Huge steam washing tubs will cleanse all the clothes on board ship in one day, and the automatic ironers and starchers will starch and iron them the next.

A wagon load of books, magazines, papers and other reading matter has been sent to the vessel by the Young Men's Christian Association, and a library of 200 volumes has been contributed by the Society of the Red Cross.

War Department officials are very proud of the re-modeled transports Thomas, Logan and Meade of the Army transport service, and general official inspection of these vessels was made last Saturday by the Secretary of War, Q. M. Gen. Ludington, Col. Bird and Surg. Gen. Sternberg. In addition to officers of the United States Army, the military attaches of many of the foreign embassies in this country will also be present. The foreign governments are beginning to recognize the superiority of the transports of the United States Army, and their representatives are anxious to obtain as much information regarding their construction and equipment as possible. It is believed that the three vessels named are the finest transports in the world, and much credit for their proper arrangement is due Col. Bird, who has direct charge of the Army transport service. Col. Bird has already made a preliminary inspection of the ships, and reports them in the best possible condition.

REPORT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

The annual report of Gen. Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, is largely devoted to a review of the operations of the corps in the year, and the preparations of battalions for service at Manila. The \$5,000 are asked for raising the roof of the marine barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to provide needed additional accommodations for men. Fifteen thousand dollars are required to enlarge the barracks at New York. New and modern barracks are an absolute necessity at League Island. The fact that the strength of the Marine Corps has been doubled in the past year is worthy of consideration in this connection, and it is earnestly urged that the amount asked for may be allowed, the estimate of \$100,000 being as small as is consistent with the erection of a plain, substantial, fireproof barracks of the required size.

Owing to the increased duties of the marines in Alaska since the discovery of the gold fields, bringing many unruly characters there, the strength of the post will have

to be increased, and the officers' quarters should be finished as soon as possible.

The advantages of the Personnel act are spoken of at length. The report says on this subject: The reorganization provided for by the act will not only relieve the officers and men from a portion of the extremely arduous duties they have had to perform in the past, and permit of a similar apportionment of duty to that followed by the Army of this country and the military organizations of other nations, but it will allow sufficient time to be given to the thorough, detailed and technical training of officers and men, and make the corps, when it is recruited to its full authorized strength, more efficient than ever as a part of the active fighting force of the Navy. It will also permit of maintaining the several posts of the corps at their proper strength instead of, as has been necessary in the past, depleting the marine strength of such stations to meet the numerous demands for men for service at sea, in our new possessions, or for any unusual duty.

The reorganization promoted all the 1st and 2d Lieutenants to the rank of Captain, making, with Capt. Henry O. Bisset, who was transferred to the Marine Corps from the Engineer Corps of the Navy, 41 Captains. Since the passage of the act Capt. Thomas N. Wood, Littleton W. T. Waller and Harry K. White have been promoted to the rank of Major, leaving now on the list 38 Captains. Thus, there are seven vacancies in this rank.

Of those who served temporarily as 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps during the war with Spain 30 were appointed to the permanent service; one officer, Lieut. Charles G. Andreen, was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the corps. Two of the number mentioned, 1st Lieuts. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy and W. B. Lemly, have since been appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, respectively. One non-commissioned officer, 1st Sergt. Thomas F. Lyons, was appointed a 1st Lieutenant in the corps. The other non-commissioned officers who applied for appointment failed to pass the required examination. During the year one officer has been transferred to the corps from the Naval Academy—1st Lieut. George Van Orden.

Of the applicants from civil life who passed a satisfactory examination, 15 have been appointed 1st Lieutenants, thus making the number of 1st Lieutenants now in the service 45, the number authorized by the act to be appointed prior to Jan. 1, 1900. Nine 2d Lieutenants have been appointed from civil life, leaving 36 vacancies in the 2d Lieutenants' list which can be filled prior to Jan. 1, 1900.

The work of preparing the marine battalions for Manila is treated at length. The report then continues: A report from Col. Pope, dated April 20, 1899, on board the Newport, at sea, states that the Army authorities extended every consideration and courtesy upon the embarkation of the marine battalion at San Francisco, and that his command was made as comfortable on board the transport as circumstances would permit. Col. Pope called particular attention to the courtesies extended by Col. Oscar F. Long, the Depot Quartermaster of the Army at San Francisco, Cal., and the Brigadier General, Commandant, sent a letter of thanks to this officer for the assistance rendered the battalion at the time of its embarkation. A supply of tan shoes was sent to the battalion by the U. S. S. Glacier. Tropical helmets of a new design, extremely light, and affording excellent protection from the sun, were also furnished the battalion.

Col. Pope says that Comdr. Leutze, commanding the U. S. S. Monterey and Commandant of the station, extended every courtesy and kindness.

It is intended to establish known distance target ranges within convenient distance of each station of the Marine Corps where it is possible to do so. As yet facilities for long range firing and regular practice have been obtained at a few stations only. The difficulty of securing such ranges has been enhanced by the adoption of the Lee rifle.

The report concludes as follows: It gives me great pleasure to mention the fact that, notwithstanding the large increase of the corps and the consequently increased volume of work in all the departments, without any additional clerical force, the Adjutant and Inspector, Quartermaster and Paymaster, and their assistants have been untiring in their efforts to meet the largely increased demands upon their departments, and have at all times kept their work up to date. During the year three battalions have been fitted out for foreign service, devolving upon the Quartermaster's Department the duty of procuring a large quantity of equipments and supplies of various sorts. All this work was performed in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner by the Quartermaster and his assistants, and the Quartermaster's Department met every demand upon it without delay.

The casualties in the Marine Corps during the year caused by discharges, desertions, deaths and retirements is 1,708. This large number is due to the discharge of men who enlisted for service during the war with Spain. The authorized maximum height for enlisted men has been increased 1 inch, and an excellent class of men has been obtained. There are now 414 aliens in the corps, and of these 326 have declared their intention to become citizens, 88 live in the United States and have not declared their intention to become citizens, and none claim foreign residence. There are 1,442 men on duty at the various shore stations, 1,368 on board ships and 804 on foreign service.

DECENTRALIZATION ON BATTLESHIPS.

The "United Service Gazette" of London finds much to condemn in the present means of communication on board a battleship on which isolated fighting stations are connected by delicate means of transmitting signals that may be rendered useless by the first shot. The remedy, and the only remedy, is decentralization. Each isolated fighting station having been taught under favorable conditions every possible way of repairing accidents and preparing for eventualities, must act for itself, its general line of action having been explained beforehand, subject to such alterations as may come from time to time from headquarters getting through in spite of the difficulties of communication. This throws a large amount of responsibility on station commanders, and their substitutes, in casualties, but it is inevitable, and has always happened on the battlefield, and off the drill ground.

The degree of perfection to which the system of decentralization can be brought must entirely depend on the intelligence of station commanders, who have been prepared by careful training in peace time to act on their own responsibility, and also on the state of discipline to which they have attained. Discipline must be strict, and yet elastic, to allow this to be done, and the difference between discipline and responsibility clearly defined. Decentralization of responsibility is perfectly compatible with the strictest centralization of discipline, thought in modern ships, as in modern armies, centralization is carried to its acutest phase for fear of discipline being slackened, and the responsibility which should be distributed in due proportion between the different degrees of rank, is entirely centered in two or three of the highest rank, while the lower ranks, being deprived of the due exercise of responsibility in peace time, lose that most im-

portant training which should have been their exercise for the coming strife.

A battleship worked on a decentralized system should be able to lose half her crew with scarcely a diminution of her fighting qualities, the lowest numbers at her guns could replace the highest, not merely in the working of their own guns, but of intelligent co-operation with the conning tower. In such a course of training, a ship's routine drills would be necessarily slow at first, but it is far better to do everything thoroughly in slow time for a long period, than to allow officers or men to slur the slightest detail by haste. Nothing is so bad after a ship has been in commission for a reasonable time, as seeing the men like sheep without a shepherd merely because the usual officer is not present and no one else can replace him. In knowledge of their weapons and the internal economy of their ship, every member of a ship's company should be well nigh as perfect as their commanding officer. In a naval action the seniors would be as likely to be killed as the juniors, and the latter should be educated to replace them, so that if war was to break out to-morrow a ship's complement of officers would be able in case of casualties to change rounds like a gun's crew.

This is to say in effect that the principle which the improvement in weapons has forced upon the land service must be applied to the navy.

ALLEGED TREATY WITH THE MOROS.

The newspapers have published a statement that the articles in the treaty are as follows. The War Department denies the correctness of this synopsis, but it agrees very nearly with the statement made by Commissioner Schurman as to the provisions of the treaty:

1. The United States guarantees protection to the Government of the Sultan as it now exists.

2. The United States agrees that all trade and domestic products of the archipelago, when carried on by the Sultan or the Moro people under the flag of the United States, is to be free, unlimited and undisturbed.

3. The Sultan is allowed to communicate direct with the Military Governor of the Philippines at Manila in making complaint, protest or recommendation concerning the acts of United States officers representing American authority at Jolo. (The principal town and seat of the Sultan's Government.)

4. The United States agrees to the preservation of existing social conditions on condition that every person held in bondage or ownership under grant of the Sultan, or by individual purchase, shall be entitled to his liberty upon the payment of \$20 (American money) to the crown.

5. For governing his subjects and preserving the peace, in accordance with the instructions from the Military Governor of the islands, the Sultan is to receive the equivalent of \$500 (American money) per month; his three chief advisers to receive \$75 a month, and three secondary advisers, \$50 a month; the Sultan's secretary, \$50 per month; the keeper of his household, known as Raja Mura (keeper of the royal harem), \$40 per month, and Serif Saguin (assistant keeper), \$15 per month.

6. The United States agrees not to sell any part of the archipelago to any foreign power without the consent of the Sultan and his Government.

PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, Cal., Oct. 25, 1899.

The smallpox epidemic has been entirely stamped out. All the patients who have been down with the disease are recovering rapidly.

An order which has been recently issued takes from this Department a number of well-known staff officers. Among them is Maj. Stungis, who although only a bird of passage, remained here long enough to renew many of the friends made during his residence here several years ago.

A new 12-inch rifle has arrived in the garrison. This completes the battery of three 12-inch rifles on disappearing carriages. With the five other 12-inch rifles, the five 10-inch rifles on disappearing carriages, and the three 8-inch rifles, this makes sixteen high-power guns in the fortifications in the post. The cemetery battery of three 8-inch guns on disappearing carriages has just been completed.

The entire fleet of transports, consisting of the Manuense, Peking, Olympia, Pennsylvania, Tartar and Newport, has been delayed for some days. Owing to the rainy weather the work of painting could not proceed, and the stores could not be loaded without damage.

Six hundred mules are now on their way from the East to be transported to Manila; 540 animals—horses and mules—will be shipped on the Conemaugh and Leelanaw next week.

The 28th Infantry marched out of the garrison with the band playing and colors flying Wednesday morning. They left their picnic grounds in the old Tennessee glade at 10.30. As they passed the camp of the returned volunteers they were cheered with the greatest good will retiring soldiers could give to those newly enlisted. The Washington, Kansas and Iowa men lined the sides of the road to see their comrades off, and took off their hats to the colors. The 28th made a striking appearance on Van Ness avenue, their steps being exceptionally firm and even, considering the youth of the regiment and the burdens of the heavy marching order which they carried.

The home of Lieut. and Mrs. U. R. Kerwin has been brightened by the advent of a little daughter, who was born to them on Sunday, Oct. 22.

Mrs. Capt. T. H. Burtis and Mrs. J. A. Hosta have returned from Eureka, Cal. Mrs. Hosta will leave shortly for Santa Barbara to visit her daughter.

Mrs. Collins, wife of the late Capt. Charles L. Collins, 23d Inf., died in the garrison Sunday afternoon, and was buried in the post cemetery Monday. The shock to Mrs. Collins of her husband's death was so great that she became deranged. She came home on the transport Tartar about ten days ago, having been a great sufferer on the voyage. She has been with Mrs. Capt. Brett since her arrival here. The disordered condition of her nerves resulted in spinal meningitis, to which she succumbed Sunday. The chapel was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the funeral was military in character.

The flag of the garrison waved wearily at half mast, and the entire garrison was in mourning for the late Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, who was buried Tuesday. Flowers came to the chapel in banks. Every beautiful floral emblem that love and sorrow could suggest was sent to the bier of the young officer, who lived so well and died so gallantly. It was not surprising that the little chapel was filled far beyond its capacity Tuesday afternoon with friends, who all had tears in their hearts. Col. Miley was buried in the National Cemetery near the large guns which bear the traces of so much of his devoted work.

Special orders have just been issued for the better keeping of the collapsible boats which are now employed by the German cavalry. The greatest care is taken against accidental damage and general deterioration.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 221.)

Leave until Nov. 10, 1899, is granted Capt. Richard J. Fanning, 41st Inf. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

43D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ARTHUR MURRAY.

Capt. E. R. Tilton, 43d Inf., is detailed Adjutant of the regiment. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 25.)
The headquarters and ten companies of the 43d Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will proceed, fully armed and equipped for field service, by rail to New York City in time for embarkation there on the transport Meade, Nov. 15, 1899, for Manila, Philippine Islands. (D. E., Nov. 1.)

44TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Capt. James K. Wiggins, 44th Inf., U. S. V., will report to Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, 44th Inf., U. S. V., president of the Board of Examination, for examination to determine his fitness for service and capacity to command. (D. M., Oct. 21.)

S. O. of Oct. 30, 1899, W. D., honorably discharging Capt. Orlando F. Guthrie, 44th Inf., is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 31.)
Capt. Orlando F. Guthrie, 44th Inf., having been found physically unfit to perform the duties of his rank, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 31, 1899. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

45TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. JOSEPH H. DORST.

Capt. W. Lee Capps, 45th Inf., will join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Oct. 27.)

47TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WALTER HOWE.

Maj. Hugh D. Wise, 47th Inf., to Calicut, Luzon. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 2.)
The order of Oct. 30, 1899, honorably discharging 1st Lieut. Edward N. Meekins, 47th Inf., from the Volunteer Army is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 1.)
1st Lieut. Edward N. Meekins, 47th Inf., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army. (W. D., Oct. 30.)
Capt. Samuel S. Houston, 47th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer service. (W. D., Oct. 30.)
Capt. Stephen O. Smith, 47th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer service. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

48TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WM. P. DUVAL.

Capt. Aaron D. Bright, 48th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 9, 1899, will report to his regimental commander for duty. (W. D., Oct. 27.)
2d Lieut. Walter Green, 48th Inf., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

49TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WILLIAM H. BECK.

2d Lieut. William Blaney, 49th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 9, 1899, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made:

Col. William A. Rafferty (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 2d Cav.), to the 5th Cav., to date from Oct. 18, 1899, vice Carpenter, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A. He will join his regiment.
Lieut. Col. William M. Wallace (promoted from Major, 2d Cav.), to the 2d Cav., to date from Oct. 18, 1899, vice Rafferty, promoted. He is relieved from recruiting duty at Paterson, N. J., and will join his regiment.
Maj. Walter S. Schuyler (promoted from Captain, 5th Cav.), to the 2d Cav., to date from Oct. 18, 1899, vice Wallace, promoted.

Capt. Willard A. Holbrook (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 7th Cav.), to the 5th Cav., Troop L, to date from Oct. 18, 1899, vice Schuyler, promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles E. Stodter (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 9th Cav.), to the 7th Cav., Troop H, to date from Oct. 18, 1899, vice Holbrook, promoted. He will proceed Dec. 1, 1899, to Governors Island, New York City, for further orders, unless he can effect his transfer to the 9th Cav. prior to that date.

Col. William L. Haskin (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 2d Art.), to the 2d Art., to date from Oct. 16, 1899, vice Pennington, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Col. Wallace F. Randolph (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 3d Art.), to the 1st Art., to date from Oct. 17, 1899, vice Frank, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A. He will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick (promoted from Major, 5th Art.), to the 2d Art., to date from Oct. 16, 1899, vice Haskin, promoted. He will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Edward Field (promoted from Major, 2d Art.), to the 3d Art., to date from Oct. 17, 1899, vice Randolph, promoted.

Maj. John M. K. Davis (promoted from Captain, 1st Art.), to the 5th Art., to date from Oct. 16, 1899, vice Myrick, promoted.

Maj. Benjamin K. Roberts (promoted from Captain, 5th Art.), to the 2d Art., to date from Oct. 17, 1899, vice Field, promoted. He will join his regiment in Cuba.

Capt. Louis Ostheim (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 6th Art.), to the 1st Art., Battery F, to date from Oct. 16, 1899, vice Davis, promoted. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report for further orders.

Capt. John Conklin, Jr. (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 2d Art.), to the 5th Art., Battery A, to date from Oct. 17, 1899, vice Roberts, promoted. He will join his battery.

1st Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 7th Art.), to the 6th Art., Light Battery G, to date from Oct. 16, 1899, vice Ostheim, promoted. He will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to the C. O., Battery B, 2d Art., for duty.

1st Lieut. Harry G. Bishop (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 6th Art.), to the 2d Art., Battery B, to date from Oct. 17, 1899, vice Conklin, promoted. He will report to the C. O., Light Battery G, 6th Art., for duty with that battery.

Col. George W. Davis (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 14th Inf.), to the 23d Inf., to date from Oct. 19, 1899, vice Ovenshine, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Col. Jacob H. Smith (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 12th Inf.), to the 17th Inf., to date from Oct. 1899, vice Burke, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A. He will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. J. Milton Thompson (promoted from Major, 24th Inf.), to the 14th Inf., to date from Oct. 19, 1899, vice Davis, promoted.

Lieut. Col. John W. Bubb (promoted from Major, 4th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., to date from Oct. 20, 1899, vice Smith, promoted. He will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. J. Milton Thompson (promoted from Major, 24th Inf.), to the 14th Inf., to date from Oct. 19, 1899, vice Davis, promoted.

Lieut. Col. John W. Bubb (promoted from Major, 4th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., to date from Oct. 20, 1899, vice Smith, promoted. He will join his regiment.

Maj. James E. Macklin (promoted from Captain, 11th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., to date from Oct. 19, 1899, vice Thompson, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 11th U. S. Inf. until further orders.

Maj. William L. Pitcher (promoted from Captain, 8th Inf.), to the 4th Inf., to date from Oct. 20, 1899, vice Bubb, promoted. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Capt. Edwin B. Bolton, from the 23d Inf. to the 16th Inf., Co. I; Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, from the 16th Inf. to the 23d Inf., Co. G. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

1st Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, 2d Inf., will upon his muster out as Major, 20th Kansas, proceed to join his company. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Maj. James M. Ingalls, from the 1st Art. to the 5th Art.; Maj. John M. K. Davis, from the 5th Art. to the 1st Art. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Maj. Philip Reade, from the 8th Inf. to the 4th Inf.; Maj.

William L. Pitcher, from the 4th Inf. to the 8th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 28.)

The following transfers are made: Capt. Richard C. Croston, from the 1st Infantry to the 23d Infantry, Co. B; Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., from the 23d Infantry to the 1st Infantry, Co. K; Capt. Croston will proceed in January next from New York City on the transport Sumner for the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

G. C. M. at Ft. Hancock, N. J., Nov. 1. Detail: Maj. Jas. B. Burbank, Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, John McCrellan, Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Oscar L. Straub, 2d Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, 2d Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, and 2d Lieut. Harrison Hall, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Oct. 27.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 1. Detail: Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Capt. James C. Bush, William P. Stone, 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, Frederick E. Johnston, James F. Brady, 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal and 1st Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 7th Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Oct. 28.)

G. C. M. at Ponce, P. R., Oct. 16. Detail: Maj. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf.; Capt. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf.; Wm. T. Wilder, 11th Inf.; Osman Latrobe, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Asst. Surg. H. Shelton, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Olin R. Booth, 11th Inf.; Frederick D. de Funik, Jr., 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 5th Cav., Judge Adv. (D. P. R., Oct. 11.)

G. C. M. at Ciego de Avila, Cuba, Oct. 24. Detail: Maj. George A. Cornish, 15th Inf.; Capt. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf.; Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Harker, 15th Inf.; John F. Wilkinson, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dan T. Moore, 15th Inf.; Kurtz Eppley, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Evans, 8th Cav., Judge Adv. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 13.)

G. C. M. at Camp near Socorro, Cuba, Oct. 20, 1899. Detail: Col. Richard Comba, Capt. William F. Martin, Earl C. Carnahan, 1st Lieut. James E. Normyle, Comm'y., 5th Inf.; Americus Mitchell, 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, Battalion Adj't., 5th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 13.)

G. C. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 27, 1899. Detail: Maj. Charles L. Heismann, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Almon L. Varney, Co. D, U. S. A.; Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Clement L. Best, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. T., Oct. 25.)

ASSIGNMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following named officers will take passage on the steamer Churrua, sailing from Manila Aug. 30, 1899, and proceed as indicated below, viz.: Maj. Owen J. Sweet, Capt. John Dapray, and 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes and William A. Kent, 23d U. S. Inf., to Jolo, Island of Jolo; Capt. Charles L. Collins, 23d Inf., to Cebu, Island of Cebu, for duty; 2d Lieut. Howard G. Young, 6th Inf., to Iloilo, Island of Panay; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Clark, 23d Inf., to Jolo, Island of Jolo. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 28.)

The following officers recently arrived on the U. S. transport Newport, will report as indicated below, viz.: Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department; 1st Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, 8th Art., to regimental commander, No. 9 Calle Cabildo, Manila; 2d Lieut. B. W. Hardenbergh, 4th Inf., to regimental commander, Imus, Luzon; 2d Lieut. William S. Bradford, 17th Inf., to regimental commander, San Fernando, Luzon; the Field and Staff and companies A and E, 19th U. S. Infantry, to Exposition Barracks, Ermita. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 25.)

The following officers, having arrived on the U. S. transport Ohio, will report, as indicated below, viz.: A. A. Surges, G. L. Hicks and F. A. E. Disney, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, 4th Inf., to regimental commander, Imus, Luzon; 2d Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th Inf., to regimental commander, San Fernando, Luzon; 2d Lieut. Ernest Hagedorn, 16th Inf., to regimental commander, Calocan, Luzon. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 26.)

The following officers, having arrived on the U. S. transport Indiana, will report as indicated below: Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th Inf., to Calocan, Luzon, and assume command of his regiment; 1st Lieut. Henry L. Kinsion, 25th Inf., to La Loma Church, Luzon; 1st Lieut. Robert B. Cramer, 34th Inf., to Calicut, Luzon, reporting to Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, for duty as A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. Ernest A. Haskell and George E. Ball, 21st Inf., to the C. O., 20th Inf., Fort Santiago, Manila, to conduct detachment of recruits for the 21st U. S. Infantry to Calamba, Luzon; A. A. Surges, Thomas H. Bath and C. H. Stearns, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department; 2d Lieut. George W. Wallace, 9th Inf.; George S. Tiffany and Francis J. McConnell, 12th Inf., and Harry A. Woodruff, 17th Inf. will report to Capt. John J. Crittenden, 22d U. S. Inf., who will take charge of the recruits for the 3d, 9th, 12th, 17th and 22d U. S. Infantry, and proceed with them north, by railroad, and send them to their regiments. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 11.)

The following officers, having arrived on the Senator, will report without delay as indicated below: Lieut. Col. Edward M. Hayes, 4th Cav., at San Fernando, Luzon; Maj. Herbert W. Cardwell, Surg., U. S. V., and A. A. Surg. L. B. Sandall, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department; 1st Lieut. J. V. Grube, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay; 2d Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf., to Fort Santiago, Manila; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Duffy, Signal Corps, U. S. V., to the Chief Signal Officer of the Department; 1st Lieut. L. F. Kilbourne, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. John R. Thomas, Jr., 17th Inf., and Maxwell Keyes, 3d Inf., will report to Capt. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., who will take charge of the recruits for the 3d, 9th, 12th, and 17th U. S. Infantry, and proceed with them north, by railroad, and send them to their regiments. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 11.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers will meet at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to report upon the qualifications of Corps. Frank E. Walkley, Battery L, 1st Art., for appointment as Electrician Sergeant. Detail: Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. William E. Cole, 1st Art. (D. E., Oct. 26.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 1, for the examination of 1st Lieut. Frank Gordon, 43d Inf., and such other officers of that regiment as may be ordered, before it. Detail: Maj. Henry D. Snyder, Surg., 43d Inf., U. S. V.; Capt. W. H. Webb, Asst. Surg., 43d Inf., U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. Dudley W. Welch, Asst. Surg., 43d Inf., U. S. V. (D. E., Oct. 30.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Manila, P. I., for the examination of officers ordered before it by the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, and 8th Army Corps. Detail: Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V. (Colonel, 4th Inf.); Col. Edward B. Williston, 6th Art.; Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th U. S. Inf.; Maj. William H. Corbuser, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. William P. Vose, 6th Art.; Maj. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; Maj. William D. Crosby, Surg., U. S. V. (Captain, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.); Maj. William P. Kendall, Surg., U. S. V. (Captain, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.); Maj. Frank R. Keefer, Surg., U. S. V. (Captain, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.); Capt. Charles G. Woodward, 6th Art., Recorder. (W. D., Oct. 2.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Albert Hartauk, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Maj. George W. Adair, Surg., U. S. A., and A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney, U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 27, 1899, for the purpose of examining Capt. John C. Dent, 20th Inf., now at that post, as to his present physical condition. (D. L., Oct. 25.)

A board of officers consisting of Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter, U. S. V., Engineer Officer; Capt. Raymond Sulzer, A. Q. M. U. S. V.; Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. Worrlow, 20th Inf., will meet Aug. 1, at Manila, to investigate the grounding of the U. S. transport Hooker, near Corregidor Island, while en route from this port to Hong Kong. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 19.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail: Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E.; Col. John W. Barlow, C. E.; Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E.; Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg., 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet on Friday, Sept.

15, 1899, to examine enlisted men to determine their eligibility for appointment to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. A. Detail for the Board: Lieut. Col. William F. Spurgin, 16th Inf.; Maj. Guy L. Edie, Surg., U. S. V.; Maj. Butler D. Price, 4th Inf.; Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. H. S. Harris, 20th Inf., Recorder. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 6.)

FROM THE RANKS TO COMMISSIONS.

To enable them to accept, in the 11th Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. V., positions as commissioned officers to which they have been appointed, the following Volunteer officers and enlisted men, entitled to discharge, will, after having accepted positions and qualified as commissioned officers in said regiment, be discharged from the service, to date on the day preceding that on which they accept their new commissions and take the oath of qualification: 1st Nevada Volunteer Cavalry, 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Gignoux; 1st California Volunteer Infantry, Maj. Hugh T. Sine; 51st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, 1st Lieut. James O. Ross; 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, 1st Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew and William A. Green; 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 1st Lieut. Henry L. Egell, Morrow C. Guston and Russell T. Hassard, 2d Lieut. Walter V. Cochet and Louis S. Steger, Co. H—Sergeant, Holly Hill, Co. M—Corp. Oliver P. M. Hassard. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Aug. 19.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 3d Art.; Capt. Edward Davis, Q. M., 3d Art.; Capt. William H. Wilson, Asst. Surg., and Capt. D. J. Rumbough, Adj't., 3d Art., is appointed to meet at the camp of the 31st Inf., U. S. V., Angel Island, Cal., Oct. 27, for the purpose of inquiring into the fitness of 1st Lieut. William B. Meek, 31st Inf., U. S. V., to perform the duties of his rank. (D. Cal., Oct. 26.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergt. A. L. Heasley will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala. (Fort Barrancas, Oct. 24.)

ORDERED TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The following officers, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will accompany the detachment of recruits to sail for Manila, Oct. 25, from San Francisco: Capt. Edward T. Winston, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Pasco, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, 20th Inf. (D. Cal., Oct. 21.)

The following officers will proceed to the Philippine Islands on transports named: Maj. Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., and Walter S. Scott, 4th Inf., on the transport Pennsylvania, to sail Oct. 25; Capt. Eben B. Fenton, A. C. S., on the transport Newport, to sail Oct. 25. (D. Cal., Oct. 24.)

The assignment of the 31st Infantry, U. S. V., to transports, is amended to read: The headquarters, band and eighth companies, on the transport City of Peking, to sail on Oct. 28. One field officer and four companies, on the transport Manuense, to sail on Oct. 25. (D. Cal., Oct. 24.)

G. O. 159, 160, 162, 163, 164 and 165, Department of Porto Rico, relates to the civil government of the island.

Maj. William A. Thompson, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (W. D., Oct. 31.)

Capt. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, U. S. A., upon his own application, is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor of military science and tactics at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. (W. D., Oct. 30.)

Capt. L. C. Lucas, U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. N., is relieved from temporary duty as Inspector of Lights and Beacons and in charge of Buoy, and Lieut. (J. G.) Thomas J. Senn, U. S. N., is assigned to that duty. (D. P. R., Oct. 17.)

OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

War Department officials are greatly pleased with the result of recent operations in the Philippines and believe that at last the insurgents realize the hopelessness of continuing in opposition to the control of the islands by the United States. The campaign as outlined by General Otis has already been inaugurated. From reports received by the Secretary of War from General Otis his object has been to send expeditions directly against the forces under Aguinaldo. Active operations were carried on in all parts of the island, however, and the insurgents impressed with the American strength. General MacArthur took an advanced position at Angeles, his column heading for Tarlac. General Lawton moved to San Isidro, and then sent his advance to Cabanatuan on a line due east from Tarlac, the insurgent stronghold. Recent reports show that the Filipino forces have been evacuating Tarlac and moving northward to Bayambang. Then the War Department announced that General Lawton's forces would continue for many miles further north so as to keep continually on the insurgent flank.

From Cabanatuan the insurgents fled westward to Aligan, but General Young divided his forces and sent some of his men in pursuit of the Filipinos while he moved on to Talivera. It has been reported to the Department that the insurgents will meet General Lawton's troops in battle before allowing them to occupy Tarlac. Now that General Lawton's column has got in good shape and is moving rapidly northward it is expected that General MacArthur will soon commence an advance from Angeles. An indication that he contemplates an early advance was given in a report received this week from General Otis saying that General MacArthur's troops had made a reconnaissance out from Angeles and had encountered the enemy, but had put them to flight.

The operations conducted by General Lawton have demonstrated to the Secretary of War the advisability of using cavalry in the north country. The cavalry charges near Cabanatuan are said to have completely demoralized the insurgent forces, and the reports received show that the American mounted troops have had remarkably rapid progress. So favorably has the Secretary of War been impressed with the use of cavalry that it has been suggested to General Otis that he mount one of the infantry regiments on Filipino ponies. The regiment to be selected for this service will be the 34th Inf., under Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, which has just reached Manila.

Another source of satisfaction to the officials of the War Department is the report from General Otis that the troops in the north country are able to subsist in a measure off the country. Their captures of rice have been supplemented by the killing of water buffaloes and sheep, so that these troops have fared well, considering that they are operating in an enemy's territory.

The Secretary of War has accepted the resignation of Lieut. L. H. Forsyth, of the 43d Vol. Inf., and a Captain in the 1st Art. The resignation was caused by charges made against Lieut. Forsyth by Col. Arthur Murray, commanding the regiment. Friends of Lieut. Forsyth endeavored to have him withdraw the resignation, but the Secretary of War declined to permit its withdrawal, and the matter has been settled by its acceptance. The Secretary of War has also approved the finding of the court-martial at Matanzas that tried and sentenced to dismissal from the Army Capt. Frederick T. Van Liew, of the 2d Inf., who was charged with irregularities in connection with the funds of Co. B of his regiment.

Lieut. J. C. McArthur, 3d U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, for duty.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 31.

West Point played good football last Saturday afternoon, and defeated Dartmouth by a score of 6-2 after a hotly contested struggle on a muddy field in a drizzling rain. The score was made in the first half, neither side scoring in the second. The "safety" allowed by the referee to Dartmouth was considered a "touchback" by a fair proportion of the spectators, and it was the opinion of many that the score should have been 6-0 in favor of West Point. The game was called at 3:15. The first half lasted twenty, the second fifteen minutes. Rockwell did good work for the Cadets and made some fine runs; Nelly did well in his position as right half, which he held for the first time; Bettison made a good center; Wesson, at guards, was first class; Farnsworth and Smith also did excellently.

In the second half Ennis was substituted for Goodspeed, and Glade for Nelly. The game began promptly. Dougherty kicked off to Dartmouth's 35-yard line. Proctor made a run of ten yards. Proctor punted, Dougherty gained fifteen yards. Dartmouth tried West Point's line without effect, and West Point's attempt to break the visitors' line was equally futile. Owing to the condition of the grass and the subsequent condition of the ball there was an amount of fumbling at this point. Dougherty punted on the third down, West Point secured the ball on downs. Rockwell ran around the right end for twenty yards and Nelly followed suit around the left for fifteen. With the ball at Dartmouth's 5-yard line it was lost by West Point. Proctor punted for ten yards. Bunker went through Dartmouth's center, Rockwell ran around the left end for a touchdown and Bettison kicked goal. On the kick off Proctor sent the ball rolling down the field; it crossed West Point's goal line before Dougherty could catch it. The referee decided that it had been touched by him, and Dougherty allowed Dartmouth two points for a "safety." The same occurrence later in the half was declared a "touchback." Neither side scored in the second half.

The line-up follows:

West Point.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Smith, W. D. (Capt.)	Left end	Gilmore
Farnsworth	Left tackle	Crowell
Goodspeed and Ennis	Left guard	Lowie
Bettison	Center	Carson
Hopkins	Right guard	Sarson
Bunker	Right tackle	Alling
Keller, F.	Right end	O'Connor
Wesson	Quarter back	Cook
Rockwell	Left half back	Farmer
Nelly and Glade	Right half back	Stickney
Dougherty	Full back	Proctor

Score of last game with Dartmouth, played in 1898: West Point, 6; Dartmouth, 0.

Among the interested spectators was Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Division of the Atlantic, who, with Mrs. Merritt and a small party of friends, arrived at the post on Friday afternoon, having made the trip up the river on a steam yacht.

An All Hallow 'E'en party was given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. and Miss Braden at Home Station. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles McKinstry were among visitors at the post who attended the football game on Saturday. Mrs. Augustin, widow of Lieut. J. W. Augustin, was among guests registered at the hotel last week.

Lieut. Livermore, 10th Cav., has reported for duty. The class to which a cadet belongs may hereafter be known by the decoration on his coat sleeve, viz.: First class dress coat, three stripes of gold lace on the front of each cuff; blouse, three stripes of black braid; overcoat, same. Second class, two stripes of gold lace and black braid placed as above. Third class, one stripe as above. Fourth class, without lace or braid.

The entire interior of the Library Building at West Point, which was erected in 1814, has been torn out, preparatory to remodeling and fireproofing. The work of reconstruction has been undertaken by the Quartermaster, as no satisfactory bid for the work was received. The entire work will be under the direction of Capt. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs. The interior division walls are to be removed, and the roof supported by iron truss beams. The octagonal tower that used to shelter the equatorial telescope will be lowered to the height of the two corner towers. The book stacks will all be of metal of the post approved and up-to-date pattern. West Point's allotment of trophy guns from the Spanish war arrived a fortnight ago, and are exhibited at Trenchy Point. One is a 14-centimeter (54½-inch) breech-loading steel rifle, captured on board the cruiser Viscaya. It was fabricated at Bilbao in 1893. The breech mechanism is missing, as it was removed and thrown overboard when capture was deemed inevitable. The other two cannons are of the old bronze pattern, cast in 1755, taken from Cuban arsenals. They are beautifully chased and lettered, and on the butt of each gun there is a man's face in relief, the cascade protruding from the mouth.

STATE TROOPS.

Co. B, 20th Inf., detached, Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Lieut. Edward F. Jackson, commanding, has been mustered out of the service as an organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Co. C, 20th Inf., detached, Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. Charles J. Hendler, is assigned to the 3d Inf., to be Co. I, 3d Inf.

In the Massachusetts Militia, Co. B, 8th Regt., having fallen below the standard, has been disbanded.

The 74th Regiment of Buffalo now numbers 700 men, the largest membership in its history. The Pan-American bazaar at the armory, which began Oct. 23, to continue two weeks, is the most extensive social event ever given by the regiment. The cost of reproducing the architecture and customs of the various countries cost \$25,000.

In the 22d New York, Co. C has elected ex-Quartermaster Sergt. Mase 1st Lieutenant, and ex-1st Sergt. Stevens for 2d Lieutenant. The regiment will hold games at the armory on Nov. 25, and a reception will follow.

In the 12th New York Col. Dyer has decided upon a number of regimental social events for his command. He will have one review in November, two reviews in December, and after that a review once a month until the end of April. This, with the regimental games to be held on Nov. 27, aside from other companies' social events, will make quite an active season. T. Slidel, who served with Troop A in the Puerto Rican campaign, has been unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. H.

The 2d Battery, New York, Brevet Maj. David Wilson, will hold its annual shooting competition at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day. Lieut. Flanagan, who has been suffering from a broken leg, is improving. The attendance at drills in the battery is very large, close on 100 per cent, turning out.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Oct. 25, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Grant, 26th Volunteers and recruits arrived yesterday. No casualties. Aztec and civilian employees this morning. Seven horses lost. All others in good condition. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Insurgent Government submitted application to send five Commissioners to Manila to arrange difficulties attending release of Spanish sick prisoners and discuss peace conditions. Declined. No negotiations necessary, as we would gladly receive all Spanish prisoners at our lines, welcome them from their cruel captivity, and labor for their welfare. Correspondence by mail. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Lawton's advance upon Young, North San Isidro, near Cabanatuan. Established experimental station, three months' supplies being forwarded by San Juan River route. Lawton meets little resistance. Twenty-sixth Volunteers and battalion 19th Inf. sent to Iloilo. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Tacoma, headquarters, seven companies, 27th Volunteers, arrived. Casualties, Corp. Henderson, Co. C, washed overboard. Two men deserted and seven left sick at Honolulu, of whom Corp. Hunter, Co. G, dead. No other casualties. Command in good health. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Sheridan, 33d Volunteers, and recruits arrived. Good condition. One casualty, Pvt. Hulgan, Co. K, died en route. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 28.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Young struck insurgents at Santa Rosa, north of San Isidro, yesterday, driving them. Captured some of their property. Casualties, two killed, one wounded. Evans, 6th Inf., struck robber band Negroes 27th inst. Killed ten, wounding many, capturing twenty prisoners. Simons, 6th Inf., struck a small band, dispersing them; killed three. No casualties. OTIS.

Havana, Oct. 28.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Joseph A. Visenor, Co. M, 8th Cav., died 26th, dysentery. BROOKE.

Manila, Oct. 28.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Killed, civilian on tug Oceania, River Chico Pampanga, Oct. 22, John D. Dean, blacksmith; 21st Inf., at Calamba, Oct. 23, Co. I, George Mitchell.
Wounded, civilian employee, on tug Oceania, River Chico Pampanga, Oct. 22, W. P. Chamberlain, severe; 21st Inf., at Calamba, Co. B, Corp. Ames Elliott, shoulder, moderate; Oct. 23, D. Ernest Knowles, thigh, severe; George Smiths, knee, severe. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 29.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Deaths since last report: Uremia, Oct. 1, William E. Fauber, Co. K, 6th Inf.; epilepsy, Oct. 6, Edward A. Kenny, Co. E, 19th Inf.; drowning, accidental, Oct. 16, John L. Hand, Co. M, 4th Cav.; pneumonia, Oct. 19, James Hart, oiler, ship Yorktown; castro enteritis, Michael Darry, Co. H, 21st Inf.; pulmonary tuberculosis, Oct. 21, Robert H. Smith, Co. E, 12th Inf.; anemia, Oct. 22, Charles H. Slater, Co. B, 21st Inf.; gunshot wound, accidental, Oct. 23, Frank Gravely, Co. H, 27th Inf.; dysentery, acute, Corp. Edward Harris, Co. F, 21st Inf.; chronic, Alexander M. Culross, Co. K, 4th Inf.; Oct. 27, Robert M. Richwine, Co. E, 37th Inf.; diarrhoea, chronic, Oct. 26, Edward S. Bruce, Co. I, 12th Inf. OTIS.

Bath, Me., Oct. 30.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:
Dahlgren speed trial completed. For sixty-six consecutive minutes developed speed of thirty knots. Machinery, seagoing and maneuvering qualities satisfactory. EMORY, Naval Inspection Board.

Manila, Oct. 30.

Adjutant General, Washington:
A detachment of Bell's regiment, 36th Vols., reconnoitering toward Florida-Blanca, west Guagua, struck a body of insurgents in newly constructed trenches; attacked and drove the enemy, who left in the hands of the detachment four insurgent officers and eight enlisted men, killed; three prisoners and nine rifles. Casualties, Capt. French and Lieut. Ferguson wounded, not dangerously; one enlisted man was killed, six wounded. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 30.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Glenzie, 29 officers, 716 men, 32d Volunteers, arrived in good condition. One casualty, Pvt. Edward R. McCandless, Co. K, died at sea, 21st inst.; cause, septic peritonitis. OTIS.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 30.

Adjutant General, Washington:
John Persson, 5th Cav., died at Arecibo, 29th, dysentery. DAVIS.

Manila, Oct. 31.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Capt. Charles French, 36th Inf., died, Manila, 11 a. m., Oct. 31. Cause, shock consequent upon amputating leg below knee because of gunshot wound received in battle near Florida Blanca, Oct. 30. OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 1.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Killed—22d Inf., at San Isidro, Oct. 19, G. Corp. Ephraim S. Keder; 36th Inf., at Luhoa, Oct. 29, G. Winsor R. Stanley. Wounded—21st Inf., at Calambana, Oct. 25, D. Edward G. Hellen, foot, slight; 14th Inf., at Imus, Oct. 6, H. Corp. Henry Overbaby, foot, severe; 22d Inf., at San Isidro, Oct. 29, F. Griggin Andrews, forearm, severe; I. Charles H. Pierce, thigh, severe; K. Baddy B. Johnson, leg, severe; 36th Inf., at Luhoa, Oct. 29, Corp. John Swank, arms, slight; James Pitt, back, slight; Hardy L. Laurence, thigh, slight; 3d Art., K. Thomas H. Dow, shoulder, slight; Hospital Corps, Jesse Rutledge, thigh, slight; at San Isidro, Oct. 19, Claude B. Day, hand, slight. OTIS.

Manila, Nov. 1.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Lawton's advance on Allaga and Talavera from Cabanatuan, which places now occupied, successful; enemy driven north and westward; two small cannon captured with considerable ammunition and large quantities of

corn and rice; river and land transportation, also telegraph operator, with entire equipment and important insurgent despatches; no casualties. Insurgents advancing from Talarac to meet Lawton's troops. Hughes reports Negroes in better state of lawful submission than for twenty years; planters no longer in danger; quiet election, over 5,000 votes cast, no frauds attempted; inauguration of military, civil government 6th inst. Hughes commences active operations against Tagalos in Panay as soon as condition of roads and trails permit. OTIS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. J. L. asks the name of the Paymaster who paid the 10th U. S. Cavalry, including Troop G, for January, 1899, and the date the payment was made in February, 1899. Answer—Troop G, 10th Cavalry, was paid by Maj. G. A. Vandegrift, on Feb. 13 or 14.

W. L. E.—Apply to the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

SUBSCRIBER.—Lieut. Harry A. Field, U. S. N., is at 1422 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md., waiting orders.

D. K.—If you apply to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., you may be able to get a copy of the register you desire.

M. D. G.—Apply to the Revenue Cutter Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and circular giving desired information will be sent you. As to whether an employee of the Government (Clerk, P. O. Service), possessing capabilities (under Civil Service, same as "cadet"), would receive any recognition, or preference, we would say not necessarily so, but generally yes. You must be able to meet the requirements fully, but get all the influence you can.

F. E. M.—Apply to the Surgeon General of the Navy for permission to appear before the examining board at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

R. G. D.—As to when the enlistment of 1,000 apprentice boys for the Navy will be authorized, the Navy Department is unable to state. The order may be issued in the next two months, however, or perhaps sooner.

R.—The answer to you in Journal of Oct. 27 concerning revolvers was by printer's error made to read Mauser "rifle" instead of Mauser "revolver."

R.—A good education is necessary to secure a commission in the U. S. Army. To name the requirements is beyond the limit of an answer. As you are quite near, if you will call at our office any Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday about 4:30 p. m., you will be given full information.

TWO CAVALRYMEN.—Consult your troop commander as to your desire to transfer to the Cavalry in Manila. If you are worthy doubtless he will do all he can to further your wishes. A soldier meeting an officer accompanied by a lady gives the usual salute. We have seen soldiers raise their caps in such cases, but that is improper and unmilitary.

E. H. S.—At guard mounting the men to report to the Adjutant, go from the post of the guard to him "at ease." It depends on circumstances whether or not the Adjutant would give the command "Fall in." The men may have already fallen in, and are standing at attention when the Adjutant appears. The command "Fall in" is, however, usually given.

The Adjutant can disqualify a man at any time, and if he should give a proper command it should be executed, whether the command "Fall in" has been given or not. The Adjutant has control over the men at all times.

G. C.—B. F. Mason at the time of transfer was an acting hospital steward.

PRIVATE.—The 33d District of New York will be vacant to the Military Academy in 1901 and the 33d District in 1902.

FORT THOMAS, KY.

Fort Thomas, Ky., is a very lively place at this time, with four companies of the 2d Inf. and the 48th colored regiment, and Col. Duvall is drilling them for all they are worth. He gives his commands in a tone of voice calculated to strike terror into the minds of a raw recruit.

Capt. James B. Jackson, of Co. G, 7th Inf., has gone to Columbus barracks. Capt. Pickering, of the 2d Inf., succeeded him in command of the fort. Lieut. Col. T. W. Jones, of the 48th Inf., U. S. V., is one of the most popular officers at Fort Thomas. Last year he commanded the 10th Inf., U. S. V. At San Juan he commanded Troop F, 10th U. S. Cav., which he carried against the blockhouse with great gallantry.

Cadet appointments to the U. S. Military Academy have been made as follows: Clement H. Wright, Tallmadge (19th Dist.), Ohio; Earl R. Findley (alt.), Akron (19th Dist.), Ohio; Albert A. Norris, 4818 Chester avenue, Philadelphia (at large), Pa.; Horatio B. Hackett (alt.), 2217 East Cumberland street, Philadelphia (at large), Pa.

JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL RANKS.

(Corrected to Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899.)

Colonel: Cavalry—William A. Rafferty. Artillery—Wallace F. Randolph. Infantry—Jacob H. Smith.

Lieutenant Colonel: Cavalry—William M. Wallace. Artillery—Edward Field. Infantry—John W. Bubb.

Major: Cavalry—Walter S. Schuyler. Artillery—Benjamin K. Roberts. Infantry—William L. Pitcher.

Captain: Cavalry—Willard A. Holbrook. Artillery—John Conklin, Jr. Infantry—Robert Alexander.

1st Lieutenant: Cavalry—Charles E. Stodter. Artillery—Harry G. Bishop. Infantry—Edward W. Perkins.

General Shafter in reporting this week to the Secretary of War the departure from San Francisco of the transports Centennial and City of Peking and the casualties on the City of Sydney, said: Casualties on transport City of Sydney: Corp. J. Quantin, Co. A, Engineers, died Oct. 12, pulmonary tuberculosis; Pvt. F. H. Peen, Co. I, 9th Inf., Oct. 23, tuberculosis, acute; Albert Kellerman, Co. B, 4th Inf., jumped overboard, Oct. 7. Transport Centennial sailed with Capt. Hughes, 4th Cav., one Acting Assistant Surgeon, following enlisted men: Hospital Corps, 1; 4th Cavalry, 1; 28th Infantry, 6; 29th Infantry, 5; 247 public, 30 private horses and 28 civilian employees. Transport City of Peking sailed with headquarters, field, staff, band, eight companies 31st Infantry Volunteers, 32 officers, 708 enlisted men, 115 rounds ammunition, caliber 30, per man. Maja Morrison, Judge Advocate; Hyde, Quartermaster; Taylor and Tomason, Surgeons; Capt. Hughes and Lieut. Hughes, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Aiken, 37th Inf.; 15 Hospital Corps men, and 115 casuals and recruits.

The Alpine corps of several continental countries, notably France and Italy, have been brought to a high state of efficiency in recent years, and their organization and training have received great attention. It is not generally known that the Austrian Army have kept pace with this movement, and is in possession of a strong force of mountain artillery attached to each army corps in garrison in Alpine districts.

An attempt was recently made at Sebastopol, Russia, to clear a ship's bottom from barnacles by means of a strong current of electricity. The experiment was not satisfactory.

MUSH CURED HIM.

(From the Chicago "Inter Ocean.")

He claimed to be one of the 8th Illinois boys and was always telling stories of his thrilling experiences in Cuba. He was as black as soot and he showed his teeth and rolled his eyes and gesticulated like the end man of a minstrel troupe. And this is one of the stories he told:

"Well, sah, we wuz gyardin' a hull army uv Spaniards up at San Louie an' de grub wuz powahful pooh. De only way we cud get up an appetite for dat Uncle Sam's beef wuz to miss rats for a day ah two. One day I wuz told off to do hospital wuk, an' what do you think? Dey wuz a cah load uv chickens come in and I had to help tote ev'ry one uv dem fowls to de hospital. Tink uv wuk like dat fo' a pooh staved niggah, sah. Well, sah, I wuz took sick, sudden, plum' in de middle uv dat wuk. It done took two men, sah, to drag me to de hospital, and they had to take de clothes off me and put me to bed.

"Long about suppah time I smelt chicken. Yessah, I could smell dat chicken cleah in de kitchen. An' I jus' shet my eyes an' smelled an' smelled, an' den I done tank de good Lawd I see in dat hospital. Den de smell done come closah an' bimeby dey tote de chicken in. An' I wuz de happies' niggah in de 8th Illinois. An' I done got mah little tin plate an' cup in mah hand. An' what do yo' s'pose dey give dis niggah? Mush! Yessah, much-cawn mush."

Here the narrator's face took on an expression of grief that was enough to make a stone image weep. He waited till he could regain the mastery of his emotions. Then he went on:

"Well, sah, jus' about one houah latah I called de doctah an' I sez: 'Doctah, I feel like I gwine to git well. Dis am a powahful fine hospital an' you am a powahful good doctah, an' I feel much bettah. Yessah, I done feel so much recovahed, sah, dat I feel like I should stuttenly be up an' doin' my duty. Kin I git on mah clothes an' git back to gyardin' dem Spaniards, sah?'"

"Yes, sah," sez the doctah, 'yo' kin. Yo wuz powahful sick, too sick fo' chicken. But dat mush done fix yo' up quick. Yes, sah. I p'ounce yo' convalescent, sah."

"An' I done got on mah clothes an' got out."

SOME FOREIGN ITEMS.

A new English battleship, the London, was launched at Portsmouth Sept. 21. She belongs to what are described as improved "Formidables," but has the same dimensions, namely: Length between perpendiculars, 400 feet; length over all, about 430 feet; breadth, 75 feet; displacement, 15,000 tons; mean draught, 26 feet 9 inches. The London will be propelled by twin screws, each actuated by a set of triple-expansion engines of 7,500 indicated horse-power, and the steam will be supplied by 20 independent water-tube boilers of the Belleville type, fitted with all the latest improvements, and capable of supplying steam at 300 pounds pressure, which will be reduced at the engines to 250 pounds.

The French Army is having a part in the wide use of illustrated postal cards in which the French people have so largely indulged during the last few years, and which are slowly gaining vogue in this country. Postal cards are now issued giving the military costumes of the principal epochs of French history. These cards have acquired a great popularity already in the brief time they

have been out, not only with the general public, but also with the men under arms who take this opportunity of sending their relatives a souvenir of their service under the flag of the country, together with news of themselves. The subjects of a few of the illustrations will give an idea of the general run of the pictures. The periods of 1810 and 1880 are selected for the infantry; 1840 and 1880 for the Zouaves, and 1810, 1825, 1869 and 1890 for the Cuirassiers.

Military telegraphy played a very important part in the late German maneuvers. The troops were expressly forbidden to use the state lines, and the opening and maintaining of communication was absolutely as in case of war, when the permanent system of wires would probably be wholly disorganized. Whenever it was impossible to lay a wire a cyclist post was at once established, and in this way messages were very rapidly transmitted when the troops were changing their positions. In the cavalry divisions the patrols were provided with flying telegraph equipment, and the telephones they established were most useful. Flying sections of telegraphists were often called upon to establish communications almost instantly, even along the front of troops, and between the advanced guard and the main body.

The Japanese armored cruiser Idzumo, recently launched at Elswick, England, is a sister ship of the Asama and Tokiwa, which are now building at the same yard. The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Displacement, 9,750 tons; length between perpendiculars, 400 feet; beam, 68 feet 6 inches; depth, 41 feet; draught, 24 feet 3 inches. The armament consists of four 8-inch guns coupled in barbettes; fourteen 6-inch quick-firers—ten in casemates—six on the main deck and four on the upper deck, the remaining four being on the upper deck protected by shields; seventeen 12-pounder quick-firers, eight on the shelter decks, two on the main deck forward, four on the bulwarks, and three in the fighting tops; four submerged torpedo tubes, two forward and two aft. The armor is of Harveyized nickel-steel 5 to 7 inches thick. The machinery is of the twin-screw vertical triple-expansion type, to develop 14,500 indicated horse-power, and the speed guaranteed is 20½ knots, the boilers being of the Belleville latest type. The bunker capacity is about 1,600 tons of coal.

PROVIDING FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

An endless chain has been started for the wife of a Captain who was recently killed at Manila, leaving his wife and family without means, with the Continent between them and their homes. We hope that Army officers will generously contribute the small sum which may, by the means of the chain, assume proportions sufficiently great to assure a moderate income for a year or two.

While we all recognize the fact that charity is sublime and in many cases costs the donor of whatever amount given but little, yet the occasions for its exercise are too frequent in the Army in view of the possibility of presenting the necessity for rush calls. The Army Mutual Aid Association is there, and has never refused to accept an officer within a certain age into its association. The rates are not high, and entail but little personal sacrifice. The association now numbers a few thousand, when it should have on its roll the name of every officer, young, middle-aged and old. If a man has no wife he is sure to have some one who depends on him in some way. Every officer who belongs to the Army Mutual Aid Association pays his quota, too, toward the maintenance of the widow of his brother officer. He does it in a cheerful spirit, knowing that his

dear ones will be provided for in return, and it is not surprising if in view of this he protests when asked to contribute for the maintenance of those who failed to provide against the emergency of death. Everything is made easy in this day for people of moderate incomes, but nothing is done without entailing some personal sacrifice. The Tontine insurances, the Army Mutual, the Massachusetts, the New York Life, none of these require a high rate of interest, and here let me ask my brother officers to think seriously of the future of their families, particularly in this era, when their lives are in danger from disease, wounds and climatic influences to which they are not accustomed.

ARM.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S DISPLAY.

The commodious and admirably equipped establishment of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co. is most favorably known, both at home and abroad, not alone for the comprehensiveness of the stock to be found there, but for the variety and exclusiveness of the goods shown in all departments. Its displays are always attractive and the exhibit this fall is no exception to the rule. Especially noteworthy are the latest foreign importations in the lines of silks, laces and cloth dress goods. Pastel shades in crepes de chine, with satin finish are among the latest fall novelties, and are to be found here in every desirable tone and in endless variety of design. Indeed, goods with satin finish are just now the most elegant fabrics for evening wear. Satin backgrounds embroidered with escorial patterns in narrow silk ribbon or cord are a modish specialty. An additional beauty is apparent in many cases, which is obtained by employing a lighter shade of the satin, for that part of the background that is outlined by the design. Floral and bow-knot effects are the figurings most frequently used. A novelty goods, known as broche crepe meteor, has a lustrous satin finish, and is so woven as to form a specific design, and belongs to the family of the crepons fantasie.

The Venetians and draps d'ete, which are shown, are in many instances, bordered with floral and conventional applique designs, and run the gamut of latest shades. The boucians that are exhibited are finished in black stripes and colored embroidery. Scotch, French and English plaids and chevrons are among the materials most used in costumes for street and general wear. Cloth for tailor-made suits ranges with all the colors from white to black. The Renaissance and applique laces designed for trimming evening gowns are so exquisite as to defy description. In this department there are also displayed many dainty Persian and French scarfs. In all departments, nothing but the most praiseworthy goods are visible and the skill and taste shown in the choice of fabrics provoke expressions of warm commendation.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND THE ARCHBISHOP.

The following interview appeared in the New York "Evening Sun," Sept. 26: "The Archbishop," said Dewey, with another of those quiet smiles, "is the gentleman who declared that the Spanish fleet would wipe the scum of the earth off the face of the sea, when the Spaniards heard that we were on our way to Manila. Well, the Archbishop became a good friend of mine, and I remember very distinctly one day when he turned to me and, pointing to the crew mustered forward, said, 'Admiral, you must be a proud man to have command of such a fine body of men and know that they respect and love you.' I answered that our ship was only one of many where the crews were made up of just the same fine chaps. The Archbishop then said with every show of feeling, 'Admiral, they are not the scum of the earth. Those men are the pick of the earth. I have seen many ships, but I have never seen what is shown to me on this American warship.' Prominent naval authorities say that officers and men aboard our warships are subjected to the most trying changes of climate, and Purchasing Officers should obtain for them the celebrated Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Underwear, as they will find it indispensable in promoting the good health of their crews, as it guards against the injurious effects of dampness and sudden climatic changes.

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STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willits Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila; P, L, R, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, E, D, H and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arecibo; B, Adjuntas, P. R.; C, Humacao; F, San Juan; G, Albonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Fran., Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Quemados, Cuba; Troop C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Pratt, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I, Fort Duchesne, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; K, Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, C, G, H, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Gibara; I, Holguin; J, Banes; K, Puerto Padre; D, Mayari; L and M, Bayamo, Cuba.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C. M. Sullivan Island, S. C.; A, St. Francis Barracks, Florida; B and N, Fort Terry, N. Y.; D and O, Fort McPherson, Ga.; E, Manila; F, Ft. Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Art.—Headquarters, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; A and F, Quemados, Cuba; B, C, D and E, Fort McPherson, Ga.

3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, C and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Meigs, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F, Fort Riley; G, H, K and L, Manila; P, L, I, M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; J, Fort Scott, Cal.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, K, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Hunt, Virginia; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Casswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, H, K and N, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, M and O, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, Manila.

6th Art.—Hdqs. and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, M and O, Manila; A, L, K and N, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Hdqs., C, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Michie, Great Gull Island, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Hdqs., E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L, and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C and D, Paso Caballo, Cuba; M, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F, G and H (the depot battalion), Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calbarien, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, G, at Santiago, Cuba; B, Baracoa, Cuba; E, at San Luis; D, El Caney; H, Guantanamo; I, K, L, M (depot battalion), Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattburg Barracks, N. Y.; E and F, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Bks., O.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; I, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Quemados, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; C, D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K, L and M (the depot battalion), Fort Crook, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and B, D, E, I, K and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, L, L, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; K, Neuvitas; E, F, G, and H, Indian Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

16th Inf.—At Manila.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—At Manila.

19th Inf.—At Manila.

20th Inf.—At Manila.

21st Inf.—At Manila.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, San Carlos, A. T.; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

11th Cavalry—Manila.

26th Infantry—At Manila.

27th Infantry—At Manila.

28th Infantry—At Manila.

29th Infantry—At Manila.

30th Infantry—At Manila.

31st Infantry—At Manila.

32d Infantry—At Manila.

33d Infantry—At Manila.

34th Infantry—At Manila.

35th Infantry—At Manila.

36th Infantry—At Manila.

37th Infantry—Manila.

38th Infantry—At San Francisco.

39th Infantry—At Manila.

40th Infantry—At San Francisco, Cal., to embark for Manila.

41st Infantry—Camp Meade, Pa.

42d Infantry—At San Francisco, to embark for Manila.

43d Infantry—Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

44th Infantry—San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila.

45th Infantry—At San Francisco, en route to Manila.

46th Infantry—At San Francisco, to embark for Manila.

47th Infantry—At Manila.

48th Infantry—Ordered to leave Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 8, for San Francisco, to embark for Manila.

49th Infantry—Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Porto Rican Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, San Juan, P. R.; A, Mayaguez; B, Ponce.

ENGINEERS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Cuba; D, Dept. of California; E and F, Manila.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

In Pacific Waters.

ATHENIAN. Sailed Oct. 9, Manila to Seattle.

AZTEC. At Manila.

BELGHAN KING. Sailed Oct. 23, Manila to San Francisco.

BENMOHR. At San Francisco.

CHARLES NELSON. Sailed Oct. 1, San Francisco to Manila.

CITY OF RIO. Sailed Oct. 4, Portland to Manila.

CITY OF SYDNEY. At San Francisco.

CITY OF HUELA. Sailed Oct. 7, Manila to San Francisco.

COLUMBIA. Sailed Oct. 19, Manila to San Francisco.

CITY OF PARA. Sailed Oct. 5, San Francisco to Manila.

CITY OF PEKIN. Sailed Oct. 28, San Francisco to Manila.

CENTENNIAL. At Honolulu.

CONEMAUGH. At San Francisco.

DUKE OF FIFE. At San Francisco.

ELDER. Sailed Oct. 25, Manila to San Francisco.

GRANT. At Manila.

GLENOGLE. At Manila.

GARRONE. Sailed Oct. 7, Manila to Seattle.

HANCOCK. At San Francisco.

HOOKER. At Manila.

INDIANA. Sailed Oct. 8, Manila to San Francisco.

LEELANAW. At San Francisco.

LENNOX. At Seattle.

MANAUENSE. Sailed Oct. 25, San Francisco to Manila.

MORGAN CITY. At Nagasaki.

MISSOURI. Sailed Sept. 30, New York to Manila.

NEWPORT. Sailed Oct. 25, San Francisco to Manila.

OHIO. Sailed Sept. 29, Manila to San Francisco.

OLYMPIA. At Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA. At Portland.

PORT ALBERT. At Manila.

PORT STEVENS. At Seattle.

PATHEN. To sail from San Francisco.

SENATOR. At San Francisco.

SIAM. At Honolulu.

SHERMAN. Sailed Sept. 23, San Francisco to Manila.

SHERIDAN. Sailed Sept. 23, San Francisco to Manila.

SIKH. Sailed Oct. 4, Portland to Manila.

ST. PAUL. Sailed Oct. 8, Manila to San Francisco.

TACOMA (troop). At Manila.

TACOMA (sailing freighter). Sailed San Francisco July 27, for Manila.

TARTAR. Sailed Oct. 25, San Francisco to Manila.

VALENCIA. Sailed Oct. 5, San Francisco to Manila.

VICTORIA. Sailed Oct. 17, San Francisco to Manila.

VICTORIA (animal). Sailed Sept. 1, Tacoma to San Francisco.

WARREN. Sailed Oct. 15, Manila to San Francisco.

WYFIELD. At San Francisco.

WESTMINSTER. Sailed Oct. 27, San Francisco to Honolulu.

ZEALANDIA. Sailed Oct. 8, San Francisco to Manila.

IN ATLANTIC WATERS.

BUFORD. At Havana.

BURNSIDE. At New York.

CROOK. At New York.

INGALLS. At Havana.

KILPATRICK. At New York.

LOGAN. At New York.

McCLELLAN. At San Juan.

McPHERSON. At San Juan.

MEADE. At New York.

SEDGWICK. At Havana.

TERRY. At Havana.

THOMAS. At New York.

WRIGHT. At Santiago.

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HOLSATIA,	Nov. 20, 1899.	Jan. 4 to 9, 1900.
FALLS OF Keltie,	Nov. 30, 1899.	Jan. 14 to 19, 1900.
INDRANI,	Dec. 10, 1899.	Jan. 25 to 30, 1900.
DRUMMOND,	Dec. 20, 1899.	Feb. 4 to 9, 1900.
JOHN SANDERSON,	Dec. 31, 1899.	Feb. 14 to 19, 1900.

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For looseness of bowels Dr. Siegert's **ANGOSTURA BITTERS** is a positive specific.

BORN.

HALL.—At San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 8, 1899, to the wife of Lieut. C. G. Hall, 5th Cav., a son.

MARRIED.

BABIN-ALLEN.—At Germantown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1899, Lieut. Provost Babin, U. S. N., to Miss Lena Allen Hoyt, daughter of Mr. Maurice Allen Hoyt.

BURRELL-STANTON.—At St. James's Church, New London, Conn., Oct. 25, 1899, Mr. William S. Burrell, of New York, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rear Adm. Oscar F. Stanton, U. S. N.

EMORY-WILLIAMS.—At West Point, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1899, Julia Delephaine, daughter of Mr. David S. Williams, to Dennis McCarthy Emory, nephew of Comdr. William H. Emory, U. S. N.

DUN-RUCKER.—At the residence of her father, Mr. William James, St. Louis, Mo., by the Rev. Mr. Weddell, of Holla, Lucy James Rucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. James, and widow of Col. William A. Rucker, to James Dunn, Chief Engr. of the A., T. & S. E. R. R.

DIED.

BATTLE.—At Asheville, N. C., Oct. 29, after an illness of more than a year, Alice Maude, wife of Dr. S. Winstry Battle, U. S. N., retired, and daughter of Adm. George E. Belsnap, U. S. N.

BURBANK.—At Portland, Me., Oct. 23, Susan Janet Burbank, wife of George C. Peters, mother of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Nauman, U. S. N., and sister of the late Mod. Insp. Charles H. Burbank, U. S. N.

CARMODY.—Disappeared at sea about Oct. 23, 1899, from the hospital ship Relief on the way from Guam to Manila, 1st Lieut. Robert E. Carmody, U. S. M. C., son of Paymr. John H. Carmody, U. S. N.

FRENCH.—In the Philippines, Oct. 31, 1899, of wounds received in action, Capt. Charles French, 36th Inf., U. S. V.

HENRY.—139 Madison avenue, New York City, 3:40 a. m., Oct. 27, 1899, of pneumonia, Brig. Gen. Guy Vernon Henry, U. S. A.

INGHAM.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 31, 1899, George French Ingham, formerly 1st Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry, and brevet Major, U. S. A.

LESTER.—In New York City, Oct. 27, 1899, Capt. Chas. Harris Lester, U. S. A., retired.

PERKINS.—At Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1899, Comdr. George H. Perkins, U. S. N., retired.

SHOCK.—Suddenly, on Oct. 29, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Carr, Sacramento, Cal., Maria K., widow of Chief Engr. Thomas A. Shock, U. S. N.

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The "Armée Territoriale" asserts that the French grand maneuvers of the present year have not been suppressed on the ground of the prevalence of fever, as was asserted, but of political unrest, and the need of keeping the troops in their garrisons ready for eventualities. It censures the Government for adopting a policy which must operate disastrously upon the moral qualities and the discipline and training of the Army.

The Berlin correspondent of the London "Daily Chronicle" says: "The military officers here, in reviewing the results of the recent maneuvers, have some interesting things to say about the future of motor vehicles for army work. Although the weather was bad and the roads were deeply rutted, the machines worked perfectly. They were chiefly employed in postal service and for carrying packages. A considerable number of officers and men are now undergoing instruction in the construction and management of motors. This year's maneuvers are said to have proved the unreliability of the bicycle. In the fighting line it fell into comparative disuse. In the front, on the other hand, it was of immense service in carrying despatches."

Just when the three Powers interested had settled down to the belief that Samoa had at last been quieted, it is unpleasant to learn that trouble has broken out on that little island again. This time, however, it is con-

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finer entirely to the natives who, it seems, were giving a feast when a fight arose among the followers of two rival chiefs. Uneasiness is said to prevail at Apia and the political horizon seems to carry big clouds.

CENSORSHIP AND CANNED BEEF.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

The British military authorities have confounded the yellow journals of this country by outdoing General Otis in the matter of a press censorship from the seat of war and by ordering 5,000,000 pounds of canned beef for the subsistence of the troops.

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WOMEN MAKE HOSPITALS TOO ATTRACTIVE.

Soldiers who are returning from the Philippines endorse the view we took some months ago that General Otis's opinion about female nurses was more likely to be correct than the ecstatic suggestions heard in certain quarters about the "soothing touch of woman's fingers upon the burning brow." Capt. Alfred S. Frost, 22d U. S. Inf., arrived in Washington a few days ago and is thus quoted by the New York "Sun" on the nurse question: "Capt. Frost endorsed General Otis's attitude toward female nurses, remarking that they had a bad influence on many of the soldiers. Men who became ill and were sent to the hospitals, when attended by the women were much petted, he said, and they were not anxious to leave the hospitals to stand the hardship of battle. With men as nurses the soldiers would be hurried from the hospitals as soon as recovered, and would then take their places in the field and give way to men who were being tired out by active campaigning."

The Manila correspondent of the Chicago "Record," speaking of the departure of the 20th Kansas Regiment, notes the curious fact that when the men turned in their arms most of them turned in Mausers, though they were charged with Springfield rifles on the books of the regiment. They had captured the Mausers from the Filipinos.

The "Navy and Army Illustrated," of London, in its issue of Oct. 7, speaks of the "American war of 1776-83," evidently forgetting the date of the Declaration of Independence, which ought to keep the year 1776 fresh in the mind of every Anglo-Saxon.

Hawaii's population has increased twenty-five thousand during the last two years, showing that annexation has had a favorable effect on its census returns, as it has on its general prosperity and social condition.

The Colonial Military "Gazette," of Sidney, Australia, tells the story of a professional joker in the military ranks, who when he was to be married sent a wheelbarrow for his fiancée, explaining that this vehicle was the best a soldier could afford, and that the groomsmen would wheel her to church. So the ceremony was off, until the bride apparently reconciled again appeared before the altar. When asked, however, whether she would marry this man, etc., she replied with a bang: "No sir; I have taken a sudden dislike to soldiers," and bursting into tears, walked out of the church. Then followed a second reconciliation and a third attempt at a wedding. This time it was the groom who replied: "No, sir; I have taken a sudden dislike to women." About eighteen months later by dint of wooing and soft words, he persuaded his lady love to once more go to the altar. When the Chaplain saw them, he said, without rising: "Hello, you two here again! Are you now willing to marry this girl?" "I am, sir." And then to the girl he said: "Are you agreeable?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, let me tell you I will not marry you. I've taken a sudden dislike to both of you. Clear out of this."

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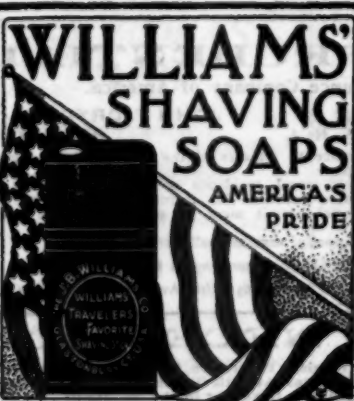
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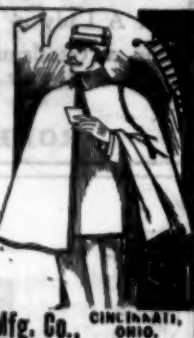


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A despatch to the Washington "Post" from Columbus, O., Oct. 14, says: "The statement made by President McKinley yesterday to the effect that there would have been no rebellion in the Philippines if Aguinaldo's proposition of peace for a bribe had been accepted, was brought to the attention of Senator Foraker to-day. The Senator is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and has kept in close touch with all the developments in the Philippines.

"While the President has made no direct statement," said the Senator, "his language is so broadly inferential as to leave little doubt of his meaning. I can only say that it is a surprise to me. I have had very full talks with Admiral Dewey and Prof. Schurman, and neither of them even so much as hinted that Aguinaldo offered to remain peaceful if paid to do so. I wish the President had not dealt in inferences, but had made a direct assertion. I hope that he will not drop the matter, but that the details of when and where and how the offer of Aguinaldo was made and declined, will be given."

Mr. H. C. Christy, whose pastels in color of the "Men of the Army and Navy" have attracted so much attention during the past year, has just completed a new series of pastels in colors to be published by the Scribners in November. In this series there will be eight figures, and they will present full length portraits of favorite characters of the romantic drama as made familiar to the public by celebrated actors and actresses. There are to be three editions of the work: the regular edition, similar in size and style to the "Men of the Army and Navy"; an edition on Japan paper, limited to three hundred copies, numbered, containing the autograph of the artist; and a special edition, limited to thirty in number, on each of which Mr. Christy will draw an original sketch in remembrance.

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The Board on Typewriting Machines for the naval service, of which Comdr. Webster is the president, has practically completed its labors and the report of the Board will soon be in the hands of Assistant Secretary Allen.

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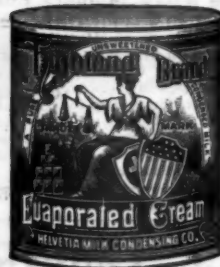
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The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," of London, recently said this of machine and automatic guns: "The introduction into modern warfare of machine and automatic guns possesses a distinct and peculiar tactical importance of its own, an importance which has been realized by the great Powers, as shown by the increased use to which these weapons are being everywhere applied, in the field and on shipboard, in garrison and in entrenchments, and for offensive and defensive purposes alike. Indeed, notwithstanding certain defects from which not one of the systems hitherto adopted has been altogether free, these 'machines for pumping lead,' as they have been not inaptly termed, have been largely employed in all the recent little wars in which this country has been engaged, and in both hemispheres during the Spanish-American war, with an effect which has resulted in making them practically as indispensable an adjunct to the equipment of any military force as is the rifle of the foot soldier or the saber of the cavalryman."

The Berlin papers confirm the statement that Messrs. Krupp are engaged on the construction of a new wire-gun, for which unusually great range of power is claimed. Plans and specifications of the gun were recently submitted to the Emperor, who entered into a very close discussion with members of the firm as to the weapon's merits.

A trial recently took place at Cronstadt of the mortar batteries erected there, with a view to ascertaining whether they would be effective in preventing the advance of an attacking fleet. It was hinted at the time that the batteries had not given very satisfactory results, and it appears that these rumors were not without foundation. One hundred and thirty shots were fired from four mortar batteries at a target composed of two barges lashed together and towed by a steam tug at the rate of ten knots per hour. This target was 280 feet long by 28 feet broad, and was kept at a distance from the batteries of between two and two-thirds and four miles. Of the 130 shots fired only eight fell on the target.

General de Galliffet, French Minister of War, has taken a most important step in regard to the promotion of superior officers which is variously viewed in France. General de Galliffet's arguments in his memorial to the President are put very clearly. Hitherto the promotions from the rank of colonel upward have been from the lists prepared by the Superior Promotion Committees and the Superior Council of War. Henceforth the recommendations for the promotion of colonels and brigadiers will rest with the generals under whom they serve, and the appointment of generals of division to the command of army corps with their corps commanders or the military governors.

Do you read the Army Articles in

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In a "Memorandum on Field Firing," issued to his troops, Sir Redvers-Buller says: "A few men well placed and firing rapidly can offer considerable resistance and inflict considerable damage. The fire of five rifles unexpectedly will often shake a body of troops more than the fire of fifty. Infantry commanders in warfare should be careful not to expose or exhaust their men unnecessarily. With the present long-range rifle frequent changes of position are useless. The best position should be selected, and it should only be left for the next best in advance. Men should be dribbled singly or in twos and threes over exposed ground, and with a bullet-swept ground in front of them commanders should adhere to this form of advance. Above all, the men must open fire as soon as the enemy offers a target."



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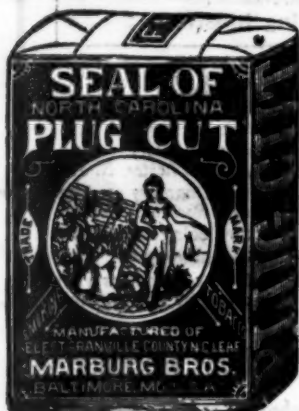
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